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Formerly Millard's Review

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WHO WIELDS THE BALANCE OF POWER IN ASIA?

THE departure from China this week of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who is retiring from an unusually eventful occupancy of the post of American Minister to China in order to assume the duties of his new post as American Ambassador to Germany, was preceded by many farewell functions. Among these none was more important in throwing light on certain aspects of the international situation in this country than the luncheon tendered Dr. Schurman by the Anglo-American Association of Peking. Some one hundred seventy-five guests attended this function and more were prevented only by lack of accomodations. "Unlike other occasions when a Minister delivers a speech, the oration itself was not the feature of the proceedings", says the *Far Eastern Times*, (Peking). "It was the tangible expression of good will which the large gathering evidenced by their presence, and the note of sincere regret at his departure and the evidence of esteem in which he is held by both British and Americans, as voiced by Mr. Fox, of the British Legation, which impressed itself most on the minds of those present."

NOT since the days of Minister Burlingame's occupancy of the strategic post at Peking has there perhaps, been one as well qualified to co-operate in the building up of a strong American-British friendship as Dr. Schurman. With never a thought of sacrificing his country's interests, or those of the country to which he was accredited, in order to create and maintain friendly relations with the English in the Far East, Dr. Schurman has never lost an opportunity of fostering by word and deed close co-operation between the two great English-speaking powers. By birth and by training the retiring American Minister was fitted for this work. It is perhaps not commonly known that Dr Schurman was born on Prince Edward Island, in the Dominion of Canada, but descended of an old Dutch New York family. Commenting on his recent appointment as Ambassador to Germany the *Manchester Guardian* remarked: "Fifty years ago a young Canadian named Jacob Gould Schurman came to London with a Gilchrist scholarship and entered the classes of University College. While his ability gave promise of a distinguished career, little can either he or his contemporaries have imagined that some day he would be appointed United States Ambassador to Berlin. . . He crossed the border in 1886. . . This London graduate of Canadian origin has since rendered conspicuous service to his adopted country not only in the academic but in the diplomatic world, having been American Minister to Greece and later to China." When the facts mentioned here are taken into consideration it is not a matter for surprise

that the recent American Minister in Peking has been a conspicuous advocate of friendly co-operative measures in the East. Such was the whole tenor of his remarks at the tiffin mentioned above. Reference was made to the policy of the Open Door which, Dr. Schurman holds, is a fair and just method of giving the citizens of all nations equal opportunity to participate in lucrative and at the same time honorable trade and commerce. He has held, and still holds, to the belief that America and Britain must insist on the maintenance of treaty rights. At the same time, however, he has held consistently, and still holds, to the belief that studious respect must be paid to China's sovereignty, and that foreign powers must not intervene in questions which are purely domestic in their origin and significance. The recent fish boycott at Foochow was cited as a case justifying the policy just mentioned. There had been sufficient provocation for British and Americans to *wish* to take action, but instead protest had been made effectively to the proper authorities with the result that the ringleaders in the boycott movement have been arrested and no difficulty with foreign nations has occurred.

IN direct connection with the matter of Anglo-American relations in the Far East it is worth while noting the somewhat alarming analysis of the Russo-Japanese treaty which has recently been made Mr. Britten Austin, and which has appeared in the *Empire Review*. It is reported to have attracted widespread attention in British public and political circles. As reported by Mr. Hugh Byas to the *Japan Advertiser*, Mr. Austin argues that the treaty between Soviet Russia and Japan as published is clearly incomplete inasmuch as it makes no mention of China and indicates that Japan is giving Russia something for nothing-which has not been the policy of Japan in the past. Mr. Austin compares the treaty with the Twenty-One Demands and the unsuccessful Russo-Japanese treaty of 1916 and concludes that Japan is clearly continuing the pursuit of the nationalist policy to which she is forced by circumstances. It is further stated that the economic position of Japan requires her obtaining territory for colonization as well as markets for her industries. The one is obtainable in the south—by expanding toward the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia: the other policy points to a commercial monopoly in China. Either of these policies, Mr. Austin holds, leads toward collision of a serious nature between the Anglo-Saxon powers for which Japan is preparing by a *rapprochement* with Soviet Russia. Says Mr. Bias in his cable, "The Russian treaty, by insuring overland communications with Europe, defeats the possibility of an enemy navy blockading Japan and enables Japan to pursue her policy in China secure from Anglo-Saxon interference. 'But where does Russia come in?,' asks the author (Austin) and goes on to answer that Russia is really an Asiatic power now. America is Japan's only potential antagonist. If Japan could inflict even a local defeat on Anglo-Saxons, the effect in Asia would be enormous. Such a possibility is worth the Soviet's maximum co-operation. In the event of war the menace of Russia against Poland would immobilize France and would probably enlist Germany on the side of Russia. A Russian attack on Afghanistan and Persia would divert in a corresponding fashion the forces of Great Britain. If Germany participated, world-wide political chaos would ensue, the result of which might be the reversal of the Treaty of Versailles."

THE exclusion of Singapore from the areas not to be fortified according to the agreements made at the Washington Conference far from being accidental, thinks Mr. Austin—and the Japanese—was the effect of collaboration between British and American experts; and it is argued by him that the failure of the Americans and their government to protest against the proposal to fortify Singapore indicated conclusively to the Japanese an understanding between the Americans and the British by which on occasion an American fleet might use the Singapore base. As a result the Japanese are pictured as assuming that it is quite possible that in case of a naval war in the Pacific they would be faced by a combination of Great Britain and America. For the Japanese to conclude however, that these powers would accept under any circumstances a local defeat "implies an ignorance of the national psychology of the Anglo-Saxons equal to the blindness of Germany in 1914." Nevertheless Mr. Austin firmly believes that unless some way be found to satisfy Japan's desire for territory for colonization purposes there is considerable danger of a conflict resulting from the unstable conditions internally of that country and her desire to try conclusions with the Anglo-Saxons.

QUITE possibly Mr. Austin's conclusions are unduly alarmist. We cannot say, but certain it is that the diplomacy of the Soviet in Japan and China is receiving its due meed of attention by all the powers of the West. The possibility of a secret agreement between Japan and Soviet Russia is indignantly scouted by the Japanese of course—but this would in all probability be the case under any conditions. *Le Matin* of Paris in its issue for April 8 published a statement by Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister of Japan, conveying through the Japanese embassy a statement to the effect that apart from the Russo-Japanese treaty already integrally published, nothing was concluded between the two countries. The idea that Japan would have concluded an engagement incompatible with its duty toward the League of Nations, to which it remains resolutely faithful, is declared to be nonsense. *Le Matin* added that far from planning a political alliance with the Soviet, Japan is endeavoring to tighten its relations with the Western powers, especially France. It may be quite possible that there is no "nigger in the wood-pile" in the relations between Japan and Russia, it is interesting nevertheless to note that the Wai Chiao Pu just before the signing of the Russo-Japanese treaty of recognition, issued a formal notification to both parties to the effect that China would not be bound by any clauses, agreements, or assumptions entered into against her interests. It is well to bear this in mind also in connection with the imminent opening by Dr. C. T. Wang of the conference with Soviet Russia.

AS careful and cool-headed-well and-informed a paper as *The Christian Science Monitor* of Boston has recently come out with an interesting summary of the present state of affairs in the Far East. After a review of certain detailed provisions of the Russo-Japanese treaty the *Monitor* says: "Even more important, however, than the detailed terms of the settlement is the fact that the treaty indicates the possibility of a new Far Eastern *bloc*. The agreement was signed in Peking. China has already accorded recognition to Russia, and in no country have the Soviets established themelves so

firmly as among certain groups in China. The three nations—Japan, Russia, and China—have more common interests in the Far East than any other Powers. That Soviet policy is aimed at a closer unity of action in regard to these common interests has long been conceded. Russia is too frequently considered solely as a European power. Yet Russia, from many points of view, is more Asiatic than European. Russian territory, while comprising one-sixth of the total area of the earth, constitutes two-thirds of the total area of Asia. And the rebuffed which the soviets have received at the hands of Western Powers—deserved as they were in many instances—have helped to turn the attention of Mr. Tchitcherin and his fellow diplomatists toward the strengthening of Russia's position in the East. Japan, too, has not fared altogether well in its relation with Western Powers. Observers both in Moscow and in Tokyo have pointed out that the effect of the exclusion Law passed by the American Congress last year, served to shift the center of Japan's diplomatic interest back from the Western world to the mainland of Asia. It is not too much to say that this new agreement indicates a Sino-Russo-Japanese alliance aimed at overthrowing Western domination in the Orient. Such reports have been strenuously denied in Peking, Tokyo, and Moscow. But it is not an exaggeration to point out that such an alignment is much more probable since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese pact. And unquestionably every unconsidered action on the part of Western nations which may be interpreted as a reflexation upon the nations of the East speeds such an eventuality. The time is ripe for the finding of some common ground of understanding and practical co-operation between the East and the West. A little more emphasis upon those purposes that all nations and races cherish together and a little less emphasis upon superficial differences should help toward the discovery of such common ground."

WITH the fair-minded, level-headed conclusions outlined by the *Monitor* one can scarcely fail to agree. Whether the statesmen of the West will be able to lay out a scheme of things by which the nations of East and West will be able to co-operate in the best interests of all concerned one cannot say. It is decidedly to be hoped for. In the meantime it would seem fairly clear that to a limited extent China, weak and chaotic as she is, still holds a certain balance between the Anglo-Saxon powers on the one side and those of Russia and Japan on the other. Second only in significance to the treaties recently concluded between China and Japan with Russia is the clearly foreshadowed and even plainly stated plans for a drawing together of Japan and France. One thing grows more and more clear and that is the daily enhanced significance of the balance of power in the Pacific area and the Far East. If the nations of the West can be persuaded to face the facts in the Far Eastern situation with undivided concentration of attention and not look upon Asia, and the Far East in particular, as the back door to Europe, and merely a pawn in the European game of imperial politics this section of the earth may cease to be considered as the potential storm center of the earth—a storm center compared to which the Balkans are almost insignificant. If not, then look out!

BLUFFING CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

A FEW days ago *Reuters*, the British news service, cabled to the newspapers in China an account of a little debate in the House of Commons. One of the members, Mr. Looker, got up and asked Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what the British government was going to do about the military interference on the Peking-Mukden Railway. Mr. Chamberlain gravely informed Mr. Looker that representations had been and were being made to Peking and to Mukden on the subject. Then when Mr. Looker asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he did not think the time had arrived to consult with the other powers interested with a view to "taking definite steps to get a settled position in China," Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had been communicating with the other Powers concerned and "if he saw an opportunity of advantageously taking any steps, he would do so."

WHETHER the Member was satisfied with this reply on the part of the government's official representative, *Reuters* report failed to state, at least there was no further report of the dialogue and the incident was closed. What was back of this little incident we imagine was that British holders of obligations of the Peking-Mukden Railway have become exceedingly uneasy at the continued control of this railroad by Marshal Chang Tso-ling who for some time has been milking the line of most of its revenues. The bondholders went to a member of the House and inspired him to make inquiry of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to what the British government was doing in this matter of protecting the interests of British subjects in China. The Secretary apparently had no ideas on the subject, so he put his questioner off by saying in effect that the "matter was under consideration." *Reuters* completed the chapter by cabling the report to the Far East and China was influenced by the report to an extent accurately measured by zero.

HENCE, the futility of such old-fashioned methods of "bluffing" China. There used to be a time when such "gestures" in Parliament were effective in getting action in China but this was back in the days when China had a central government and that government was securely under the thumb of the foreign Powers. In recent months and years the government of China has slipped out from under the thumb of the Powers and the thumb itself has become a bit wobbly. Therefore, the necessity of changing methods to meet changed conditions. It is true that the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway north of the Great Wall has been commandeered by Marshal Chang Tso-ling who is probably confiscating most of the revenues in order to get money to pay and munition his troops in preparation for his coming war against the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang. It is also true that this railroad owes large sums to foreign bondholders who put up the money for its construction and also probably true that the railroad owes other sums of money to manufacturers who in recent years have supplied freight cars, locomotives, rails and sleepers for the line. It is likewise true that this is not the only railroad in China which is suffering from a like malady. The Peking-Hankow line for many years the special prey of Marshal Wu Pei-fu is now performing similar service for the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang as is also the Peking-Suiyuan line. There is little information available

regarding the status of the Peking-Mukden line, but we imagine that Marshal Chang Tso-ling or his capable lieutenant, Field Marshal Chang Chung-chang, knows pretty well where the money is going.

IF Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had any definite ideas on how to cope with this new situation which has developed in China, we imagine he would have stated them for the information of the British bondholders. That he had no ideas was evident; therefore the utter uselessness of stating that something "may be done if the opportunity is offered." In last week's issue of the *Review* there appeared a statement regarding the China situation by Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, recently appointed American Minister to China, which was more to the point, not due to the elucidation of any definite plan for solving the China problem, but due purely to the fact that Mr. MacMurrry admitted that conditions in respect to the relations of the Powers toward China have changed. In part Mr. MacMurray said, "The foreign powers must adjust their conception to the reality that China has outgrown both the period of Canton trade and that of the Battle of Concessions. Gracefully if they can, but somehow in any case, they must realize that we are confronted by a China different from that of yesterday—in some ways better, in some worse—requiring a new estimate of facts and tendencies, a new evaluation of the real interests and purposes involved, a new attitude toward China and its claims and aspirations. They cannot dwell among futile visions of 'putting China in order,' they cannot plan for the future by merely desponding that the present is no better than it is. They must discount in advance the discouragements and disillusions that go with human progress in any form and set themselves to consider how best to serve alike the general good and their own selfish advantage by accommodation and adjustment to a state of things which is developing independently of all they could do, a national development which they can perhaps influence either for good or for evil but which they could not hope to control."

THE REPLY TO THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATION

TEN Christian Educational Association organizations covering primary and secondary education and representatives of eighteen Christian colleges and universities, at the annual meeting of the organizations held in Shanghai the first week in April, adopted a general reply to the Anti-Christian agitation which has been sweeping over China in recent months. The meeting was presided over by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University of Shanghai and among the other officers of the organization who were present were Dr. T. T. Low of Peking (Yenching) University, Dr. E. H. Hume of Yale-in-China University, Changsha; B. B. Chapman and M. P. Walker, the latter two being secretary and treasurer, respectively of the Association. The reply or defense of Christian educational work in China was in the nature of a detailed answer to resolutions adopted by the China Educational Conference, composed of representatives of Chinese government schools and provincial educational officials, held at Kaifengfu in Honan Province last summer. In addition to this statement by the protestant schools issued in Shanghai, the Rev. Fr. William F. O'Shea, Hongkong procurator of the American Maryknoll Catholic Missions in China also issued on March 6, a statement on the same subject, the statement being briefly as follows:

"ALTHOUGH the number of Chinese pupils under missionary training in the primary and high school grades in China is well nigh half a million, this number is not large compared to the number of puplis enrolled in all schools, yet the relative permanency of educational work must be considered. Throughout China the necessary money for supporting state schools has for years been so hard to get that these schools have frequently, and for long periods, suspended operations altogether, while the mission schools, being independent of taxation, have been able to keep going steadily. Another objection made against mission schools is that curricula are not up to the government standards, and that teachers are not adequately prepared for their work. This charge is equally misleading. There is no question that the government standard is high, especially in the matter of Chinese Classic and physical science, and difficult for the mission schools to attain. On the other hand, this standard becomes in practice a thing to be aimed at rather than achieved, and few will venture to say that the mission schools do not in effect attain it as well as the others. There can be no doubt that they are the closest approximation there is to Chinese government standard, and the best means of education that China has. As to the charge that foreigners, particularly Americans, finding themselves excluded from other means of influencing the Chinese, have chosen school building and the teaching of the Gospel, to conduct their propaganda, nothing can be more untrue. American missionaries in China whether Protestant or Catholic, are devoted to China's needs rather than to America's. They are in no sense government agents. As for the Catholic missionaries, they are striving manfully to reach in educational fields the same objective that the Church sets before them in matters purely ecclesiastical—the development of Christianity and Christian education as something native, aiming at the time when the Catholic Church cannot be longer regarded by Chinese as a foreign cult, but as truly Chinese in China as it is American in the United States, or Dutch in the Netherlands, with its own native clergy and government, and its educational system in full accord with the legitimate national aspirations of the Chinese people. That time may seem distant, but it is actually at hand, as is shown by the appointment of native bishops, and it is the devout wish of every true Catholic missionary to hasten it."

THE following is the complete text of the statement issued by the China Christian Educational Association at the annual meeting in Shanghai,

"The special function of Christian schools, and the main justification for their maintenance supplementary to the public schools of China, is that they provide an education Christian in character for the children of the members of the Christian community and for others who desire to avail themselves of private schools of that type. It is in accordance with the spirit of democracy and with the practice in all democratic nations of the modern world that permission should be granted to individuals or to social groups, who so desire, to establish and maintain private educational institutions, in addition to the public system of education maintained by the state. This right is granted on condition that these private schools maintain the minimum standards legitimately imposed by the state upon all schools, both public and private and that they do not conflict with the interests of the nation and of society as a whole.

"It is generally agreed that progress in education is dependent upon the existence of diverse types of school and the largest possible freedom of variation. To deny the right of variation, and to insist that all schools follow the same uniform procedure, would be contrary to

the educational interests of the state. Provided private schools meet the essential requirements of all schools, the greater the freedom of variation allowed, the better for education and for the state. The maintenance of private schools in which religion forms an integral part of the educational process, is in accordance with the principle of religious freedom, which has been accepted in the consitiution of the Chinese Republic, and with the practice in other democratic nations. Religious freedom includes not only the right of the individual to follow his own conscience in matters of personal religious belief, but also to provide training in religion for his children. This principle applies equally to the adherents of any religious faith.

"It seems advisable that private schools in China should come under the cognizance of the public educational authorities and form part of the national program of education. Such a relationship would naturally take the form of registration of the schools, the adoption of the essential required for all shools the attainment of recognized standards of efficiency, and a system of visitation to insure the maintenance of these standards. Beyond this there should be freedom. Christian educators welcome such a relationship with the public educational authorities. Such supervisory control of these schools as is maintained by Christian agencies is solely for the purpose of promoting efficiency and is meant to supplement, not to take the place of, the general supervisory relation of the public educational authorities. The primary purpose of all education is the development of personality and of moral character, and it is in this sphere that Christian people believe that they have a special contribution to make to the life of China. The insistence by the educational authorities upon conditions of registration that imposed restrictions upon the ethical and religious teaching and life of the Christian schools, would not only be inconsistent with the principles of educational and religious freedom, but would prevent these schools from achieving the purpose for which they haye been founded, and from making their distinctive contribution to the educational needs of China.

"The Christian spirit naturally expresses itself in an enlightened patrotism. Christian schools aim to develop in their students the love of country; if they fail to do so, they are to that extent untrue to their purpose. The idea of denationalizing students, or of using the Christian schools as the agencies of a foreign imperialism, is abhorent to the leaders in Christian education, both Chinese and westerners. While Christian schools in China were originally established and are still largely maintained by foreign missionaries and their supporters in the west, their purpose has been to serve the best interests of the Chinese people. It is their ideal, which is being increasingly realised that Christian education should become Chinese in spirit, in content, in support and in control. This is the expressed purpose not only of Chinese and western Christian educators, but also of the mission bodies which have in the past supported the Christian schools, and of the Chinese Christian community which is gradually taking over their support and control. The permanent maintenance of Christian education depends upon securing the whole-hearted support of the Christian community and of enlightened Chinese public opinion in general, not upon treaties between China and other nations.

Discussion as to whether or not the Christian schools should register with the Chinese government was also discussed and it was the opinion of the meeting such registration should be recommended provided the government did not restrict religious teaching. There was a feeling that the schools existed for the sake of the Chinese and should as such be connected with the government. A thorough study as to the advisability of requiring attendance at the classes in religion or making this voluntary will be made during the coming year. The following resolution was adopted, regarding relations between Caristian education and foreign treates:

"Inasmuch as there is a widespread criticism of Christian education in China on account of the fact that missionaries enjoy special privileges under the treaties between China and foreign powers, we believe that the time has come to make a thorough enquiry on the whole subject. We recommend the appointment by this Board of a committee to give attention to the whole question of the relation of the foreign treaties to the work of Christian education, to co-operate with any similar committee of the National Christian Council and to report to the Executive Committee."

Problems of Foreign Capital in China

BY J. V. A. MacMURRAY

(Reprinted From Foreign Affairs, N. Y.)

AMONG the economically less-advanced areas of the world, China is peculiar in that it is not a new country awaiting the beginnings of an ordered civilization, like much of the African and South American continents; it is a country of dense population, not only with a distinctive culture and ahigh degree of social organization, but already possessing a very considerable industrial, commercial, and financial development of its own. Industrial enterprises, therefore, and more especially the modern means of communication such as railways and steam shipping, find in China a field already plowed and harrowed for the sowing. Once built with honesty, and operated with even a minimun of efficiency, a railroad in China pays for itself almost from the beginning. Its course lies through a region already under intensive cultivation, and through towns which immemorially have possessed local industries, whose opportunity for expansion has hitherto been limited by the enormous transportation costs incident to the old methods of conveyance by donkey, by camel, or by wheelbarrow; and within reach of it dwells a population more densely settled than in any region of the world, except perhaps some portions of northwestern Europe. A railway in China has not, therefore, to develop the country which it is to serve and from which it is thereafter to derive its revenue. The economic problem which it presents is rather one of adjustment and development, which takes place automatically as between the industries and the markets of the region which has been awaiting this quicker and cheaper means for the disposal of its products.

China is also peculiar among the economically less-advanced areas of the world in that its development through foreign capital has been undertaken, not by the nationals of any single power, but by various nationalities simultaneously—some of them inspired by political at least as much as by economic motives. Among these powers the Chinese Government has intrigued, playing off one foreign influence against another, and offsetting concessions to one set of interests by "compensations" to other interests. This has resulted in a haphazard development, neither continuous nor consistent, often ignoring economic necessities in favor of considerations of immediate political expediency. It has, moreover, had other results more positively dangerous alike to Chinese interests and to the interests of the foreign investing nations. It has from time to time resulted in acute international rivalries which have in turn led to an accentuation of particularistic and exclusive designs, such as have found expression in the various claims to so-called "spheres of interest," or, as they are sometimes designated, "spheres of influence." Under these conditions, economic and political motives have interacted one upon the other, and have become blended and confused to an extent that is perhaps not equaled elsewhere in the world.

As has been said: "Financial, economic, and industrial concessions have been made the objects of international policies; such advantages have been sought by governments—both directly, in the form of general conventional stipulations, and indirectly, in the form of special grants to particular banks or industrial organizations—through all the means available to one state in its intercourse with another; the holders of such concessions have often spoken with the voice of their governments in insisting upon their own construction of the rights granted to them; and such commitments to individuals of one nationality, even when left unutilized and allowed to lapse by the terms of the concessions, have now and again been claimed as a basis of protest against a grant to the nationals of any other country. The result of this merging of individual with governmental interests has been that matters which would elsewhere be of merely commercial character, susceptible of judicial determination in case of dispute, are in China matters of international political concern, for the settlement of which the ultimate recourse is to diplomatic action. It is thus in a sense true that the international status of the Chinese government is determined and conditioned by its business contracts with individual foreign firms or syndicates, scarcely, if at all, less than by its formal treaties with other governments."

It would be unfair, however, to convey the impression that the reliance of China upon foreign private capital is intrinsically bad or harmful to Chinese interests. Harm has indeed been done to the interests both of China and of the other powers in certain cases in which nations ambitious

of political advantage, or of exclusive economic position, have insisted upon an admixture of uneconomic elements designed to serve ulterior ends. This is, of course, most marked in cases involving encroachments upon the territorial or administrative integrity of China, or upon the principle of the open door or equality of economic opportunity for all nations in China. It has been exemplified particularly in connection with certain railway lines constructed by nominally private enterprise, however, which was in fact a disguised agency of government, assuming to exercise within Chinese territory the administrative and fiscal functions of a government, and insisting upon a fantastic reverence for the sacredness of its property rights. Along their right-of-way such railway companies have assumed to nullify the treaty rights of foreign residents in China, to assume jurisdiction over their persons and property, and to levy taxes upon them; and the railway right-of-way has been treated as so far identified with the national territory of the foreign company that roads could not be built across it, nor could Chinese troops in hot pursuit of bandits be permitted to trespass upon the line even for the purpose of putting down lawlessness. But these are instances not of the harmfulness of private financial enterprise in itself, but of the perversions which have from time to time occurred in consequence of the desire of governments to use business enterprises as pretexts for political penetration.

In those cases in which foreign economic developments in China have been left free of political designs, however, and allowed to develop with a sole view to the security of the bondholders and the success of the enterprise, the record is on the whole one which China is not warranted in resenting, and in which the operations of international finance appear in a favorable light. Even where the safeguards have involved a degree of foreign supervision over Chinese revenues (so as "to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China," as it was put by President Wilson in the public announcement of withdrawal of support from the American group of the Consortium, in 1913), it must in fairness be admitted that the arrangements of this sort actually made up to the present time have more than justified themselves by the inestimable service which they have rendered to the Chinese government. One has but to point to the international services established in connection with the Maritime Customs and the Salt Revenues.

International Supervision Over Customs

The Customs service, as is well known, had long ago grown up as a result of historical circumstances, under the organizing genius of Sir Robert Hart; but in connection with the Anglo-German loans of 1896 and 1898, made for the purpose of paying the Chinese indemnities to Japan after the war of 1894-95, it was stipulated that the system of foreign supervision over the administration of the Customs should remain unaltered during the life of these loans, which were charged upon the Customs revenues; and the provisions of these loan contracts, therefore, constitute the basic agreement with regard to the continuance of the present system of international supervision over the Customs administration. In 1913 a similar service, of an international character, was provided for by the terms of the Reorganization Loan, in connection with the security of that loan upon the revenues of the Salt Gabelle. Both of these organizations have rendered to the Chinese government loyal and efficient service of which they may well be proud, and which has won for them in an extraordinary degree the confidence of the Chinese people.

In a brief review of the operations of private financial enterprise in China, it is possible to deal only with a few of those aspects of the problem which are fundamental and peculiar to the case of China. This paper will therefore confine itself almost exclusively to the question of railways, making only incidental reference to the important series of administrative loans by which China was enabled to meet the indemnities imposed upon her as a result of the war with Japan, and by which after the revolution of 1911 she was supplied with the means of organizing and consolidating the new Republican government. It will be necessary to leave almost without comment the activities of the original Consortium—a combination of American, English, French, German, Japanese, and Russian banking interests—which in 1910 and the following years took so momentous a part in establishing international financial cooperation in China, but which dealt solely with administrative rather than with industrial financing.

From the time, thirty years ago, when China first had recourse to foreign capital to aid in her internal development, there has grown up a sharp though somewhat artificial distinction between loans for the general purposes of the government, conveniently designated as administrative loans, and those devoted to industrial developments undertaken by the government—these socalled industrial loans being in practically every case for the purpose of railway construction.

The building of railways was a task for which neither the Chinese government nor the Chinese people were competent by training or tradition. They lacked the necessary technical education and experience, and were not familiar with the kind of cooperation on a considerable scale which is necessary for public works or corporate undertaking. Without undue reflection upon the Chinese people, it may be recalled that their standards of public or corporate responsibilities as trustees have never been developed, as in the case of Western nations. For reasons peculiar to their social and political fabric, the Chinese have developed standards different from our own—in some respects more punctilious than those of Western peoples, but involving none of that regard for the sacredness of a trust which is so conspicuous in the legal and moral concepts of the Occident. To risk a generalization so broad that it must necessarily be at least partly faulty, one might say that the Chinese are singularly conscientious about the obligations of a debt, but equally un-responsive to the obligations of a trust. This has been evident in such corporate activities as the Chinese have undertaken during the past generation. Directors of corporations have not felt any inhibition upon their borrowing corporate funds for the purpose of speculation, in stocks or in exchange, for their personal profit. It has resulted that Chinese corporations have frequently ended in bankruptcy through some fluctuation in shares with which the corporation itself was in no wise concerned.

China's Railways

As the result of those and other handicaps, Chinese financiers have never yet succeeded in building a railway; and the failure of the effort in the case of the province of Szechwan railway was so conspicuous and so disappointing that it consituted one of the causes which brought on the Chinese revolution in 1911. Nor has the Chinese government itself ever built more than a few odd miles of railway, except in the case of the Peking-Kalgan line. which was indeed a fine technical accomplishment and a successful enterprise, but which during the past few years has been made the sport of political and personal ambitions, until at present it has lost its original independence of foreign influence and has become almost irretrievably burdened with debts.

Apart from certain more or less experimental efforts, the first railway concessions in China were in the strict sense of the word "concessions." They involved the grant, to foreign interests, of the right to build and exploit railways in Chinese territory as foreign enterprises independent of the Chinese government. To this group belong the Chinese Eastern Railway (the Russian government's agency of penetration in Manchuria), the German railway in Shantung, and the French railway in Yunnan. These railways, however, are examples of what was in fact a governmental activity, rather than of the use of private capital; and they were possible of development only in connection with adjacent territorial possession, of which they served as extensions.

In regions more remote from foreign territorial possessions there was an opportunity for the development of a type of contract which has become known as the underwriting contract or bankers' contract. This type of contract provide for a loan to be floated in the foreign money markets by the bankers as underwriters. The bankers then have the railway built for the Chinese government; they choose the engineer themselves, as also the auditor to supervise the expenditures. In the earlier contracts of this type, the loan was secured upon the railway itself, and under the guise of joint foreign and Chinese supervision the bankers in fact retained what was an effective control of the operation of the railway. But, beginning with the Anglo-German contract for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, in 1908, this type of contract has been modified by omitting the mortgage upon the railway, and by relaxing foreign supervision in engineering and auditing after the line has been built. With many variations in detail, this is the general basis upon which the railways in China have been built by foreign private capital.

Without attempting too detailed an analysis, it may be pointed out that the esssential elements of foreign supervision, alike over construction and operation of railroads of this type, are embodied in these so-called "engineering rights" (the right of the bankers to have the road constructed under the direction of an engineer nominated by them), and "auditing rights" (the control of expenditure, during construction, by a financial representative of the bankers). Closely connected with the "engineering rights" is the question of a preference for materials and equipment manufactured by firms of the same nationality as the bankers. In many of the contracts of this type, provision is made for the establishment of a purchasing agency, which, for a fixed commission, is to purchase all material required

for the construction and operation of the line. In practice this has usually meant that all material for the road was purchased from a firm affiliated with the lending bank. Even where no such provision exists, however, it generally works out in practice that the necessary material for the road is supplied by the industry of the country which furnished the money and which nominated the engineer-in-chief. The tendency presents a real difficulty only in cases where several nationalities have cooperated in the building of a line. An attempt to obviate this difficulty was made in the case of the Hukuang Railways, in the constuction of which American, British, French, and German capital participated. Sections were allotted to the several nationalities, but the contract provided for an "impartial preference," on all the sections, for the materials of all the lending nationalities. It was assumed that free competition among the manufacturers of the four interested countries would obviate any disposition on the part of the various section engineers to favor materials of their own nationality. But the theory found in human nature an obstacle to its successful realization. The whole training of an American engineer makes him look askance at the rigid type of locomotive suitable to English railways, which in his opinion are wholly impracticable for such pioneer lines as are required today in China; and he regards as a mere extravagance the eternally substantial British type of bridges, with their rivet-holes individually drilled by hand. The British engineer, on the other hand, trained in the practice of a country where the railroad system has long ago ceased to cover new territory and devoted to the perfection of the existing system, regards with complete contempt what he considers the jerry-built rolling-stock and bridge work of his American colleague. Here is an honest difference of views which presents one of the most difficult of the problems incident to international financial cooperation in railway development in China.

What Railways Mean to China

It is difficult for us to realize the extent to which the construction of a railway in China constitutes a new focus for the whole economic life of the area traversed. In the present rudimentary stage of the country's railroad development there is almost nowhere any competition by rail or by water. The construction of a new line gives an outlet for industries which theretofore had never dreamed of being more than merely local. Inevitably, the whole economic and commercial organization of the district crystallizes around the new line. Districts that were formerly as remote from each other as China is from us, suddenly have rapid inter-communication. And this new facility, for conference and for the despatch of troops and supplies, brings the government and the people into closer, though not always more harmonious, contact than was possible before.

It is not strange that these wonder-working lines of steel rails, which were to so large an extent subject to the control of one or another foreign interest, became each the nucleus of an influence which was both economic and political. They became, in fact, the primary means of economic and political penetration of China by the several powers; and each became, at least potentially, the basis for the assertion of a sphere of influence and for consequent claims to "special interests" and a particularly favored position. Such claims were at times asserted consciously, with a deliberate implication that the property interests involved were such as required for their protection the acknowledgment of privileges superior to the governmental rights of China and to the treaty rights of third parties. There have also been occasions where the foreign control of railways, without actually asserting any superior rights, has nevertheless resulted in practical trade advantages to citizens of a given nationality, as against all others. These discriminations have seldom been so pronounced as to present a concrete issue. More often they have taken the form of through traffic arrangements which were in practise available only to shippers of a particular nationality, and of technical formalities in regard to applications for cars, customs declarations, way-billing arrangements, and the like. Frequently these discriminations have been the result not of deliberate policy, but of an attitude of self-conscious nationalism on the part of subordinate employees who regarded with interest and zeal the consignments covered by documents in their own language. But whether one considers these practises as warranted or unwarranted, the result was that railway lines came to be identified with claims to spheres of interest where, as the years went by, the trade and enterprise of third countries found themselves more and more excluded, and in which more and more definite claims to paramountcy or predominance of influence were asserted in behalf of the nationalities originally concerned.

It was in the attempt to remove these tendencies towards national discrimination that Secretary Knox in 1909 proposed his plan for the so-called neutralization of railways in Manchuria. The plan provided that the interested countries—including Russia and Japan, which possessed railways in that region, and the United States and Great Britain, whose nationals held contracts for railway construction there—should pool their interests with a view to establishing a single system of railways to be operated by an international syndicate. In the light of what is now known regarding the arrangements existing among the powers at that time, it is evident that this plan never had any prospects of success. It was in fact supported only by Germany, which, like ourselves, was an outsider to the arrangements by which France, Great Britain, Japan, and Russia had arrived at a mutual accommodation of their respective interests in Asia.

Even in its failure, however, the Knox proposal gave an impetus towards international cooperation among the powers most interested in questions of Chinese finance. So far as concerned railways, this cooperation found expression only in the joint financing of the Hukuang Railways by capital from the United States, Britain, France, and Germany. For the purpose of administrative loans, however, the bankers of these four countries and of Japan and Russia associated themselves in 1909, in what has become known as the Consortium. The American group dropped out in 1913; but the remaining five Powers went on with the flotation of the Reorganization Loan, which marks an epoch of progress in that it caused the development of the Salt Gabelle, a producer of revenue almost as dependable as the Customs. The Consortium did not attempt to deal with industrial loans, however, and therefore failed to contribute anything towards the solution of the problem created by the railways as agencies of economic and political penetration. The difficulties of this problem became accentuated with the passage of time, until in 1917, when an American firm obtained contracts for the construction of a number of lines in different parts of China, it met with protests from Russia against its building of a line northward and westward into Mongolia, from France against its building of a line southward into Kwangsi, and from Great Britain against its building of a line from the lower Yangtsze basin westward into Szechwan. In each case the American projects were held to conflict either with a general superiority of rights in the region in question or with the particular privileges of a corporation which claimed that the new line would be in effect an extension of a railway which it had contracted to build. It is not to be wondered at that the American contractor in question, in the course of a conversation in which certain of the opposing interests pointed out to him the extent of their several spheres of interest, scrutinized the map with some puzzlement and finally asked, "Then where in hell is China?" The crux of the whole difficulty appears in the fact that in each case the Chinese government, which had selected these lines for development by the American company, actually asked the contractor to forego work on them, in the hope that later opportunities for his enterprise might be found which would not raise an issue with the claims of other nationalities.

A New Consortium Recommended

This was one of the conditions which the American government had in view when, in 1920, it proposed to the British, French, and Japanese governments that the Consortium should be reconstituted, or rather that there should be formed a new Consortium, which should deal not only with administrative loans but with loans for such industrial enterprises as railways in China. It was proposed that the several national groups should pool into the common resources of the new Consortium such rights as they possessed with regard to the construction of railways and similar enterprises. For a time, there was determined opposition to this proposal on the part of the Japanese government, which declared itself unwilling to authorize its nationals to enter into this form of international cooperation unless Manchuria and the adjacent portion of Mongolia were excluded from activities of the new Consortium. The ensuing consultations among the interested governments involved a consideration of Japan's claim to special interests in the area in question; but in the end, when it had been made clear to Japan that the proposal did not contemplate the surrender to the Consortium of vested interests in railways which were already in operation as going concerns, the Japanese government gave its consent to the participation of its bankers in the new Consortium, the understanding being that each national group, while retaining its individual rights with respect to all railways actually constructed or which had made substantial progress towards completion, should pool all of its contracts for enterprises which had not yet been seriously taken in hand. The new Consortium thus furnishes a means by which future railway construction in China may be made a matter of general international concern, and divorced from particular political pretensions.

The Chinese government has not yet seen fit to avail itself of the facilities offered by the new Consortium. But if and when the Chinese are ready to deal with it, it will be in a position to make the requisite funds available for them under conditions far less dangerous or subversive to Chinese sovereignty than those effective in the past. Not only will any railway so constructed be purged of implications that it is the basis of a claim to a sphere of influence, but the very fact of its construction under these auspices will negative any such claim heretofore asserted in that region. In the meantime, the mere fact of the Consortium's existence as the result of an agreement for international financial co-operation has been of real service in arresting the tendency of railway contracts to establish rights partaking of the nature of a protectorate.

Principles of the Open Door

Closely related to this question is that phase of the work of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments which dealt with the principles and policies to be adopted by the participating powers in their relations with China. Most of the decisions of the Conference in this regard were embodied in one of the treaties concluded on February 6, 1922. That treaty is not yet technically in force, as it awaits the ratification of France; but the principles which it incorporates have been adopted and followed by all the interested governments as fully and as punctiliously as though the treaty had in fact become the law of the land for all the participating powers. Perhaps, then, while we are awaiting the ratification of France (which it is to be assumed will in due course be given) even the strict legal constructionist will pardon a reference to that treaty as though it had actually entered into force. The treaty not only accepts the mutually dependent principles of the open door and the integrity of China—formulas which, like a worn coin, had lost all distinguishing marks—but it also makes precise provisions for certain applications of these doctrines; it expressly discountenances claims to spheres of influence; and it gives to the doctrine of the open door, or equality of economic opportunity in China, a definition more precise and more far-reaching than has ever hitherto been attempted. In connection with the treaty, the Conference adopted a resolution which should go a great way towards clearing away the atmosphere of secret intrigue which has so often surrounded foreign enterprise in China, by providing for the practically immediate publication of all contracts for concessions from the Chinese government or from the provinces.

With the Consortium available as a means of international cooperation, and with the open door principle of fair play accepted and defined by mutual agreement, the way is open for a healthy and normal development of the resources and opportunities of China through the participation of foreign capital on a genuinely economic basis, to the advantage of China at least as much as to the profit of foreign investors. It is to be hoped that we are on the eve of an economic development which will take account of the fact that a fair bargain is profitable to both parties, and that no nationality need strive to establish exclusive claims through fear that it must suffer loss in consequence of another's gain. We know that the wealth of China, praticularly in mineral resources, has been exaggerated to the point of fable, but it may well be doubted whether, in our dreams of a Chinese Eldorado, we have ever adequately realized the more substantial, because inexhaustible, wealth that lies not in the soil of China, but in the industry, the intelligence, and the fine character of the Chinese people. These are resources which are capable of an incalculable wealth-making power. China, for its own good no less than for the good of those who look forward to supplying its growing market with their commodities, is destined to provide opportunities such that no nationality need have occasion to grudge what falls to another for development.

At present the obstacle to such a development is the prevailing political chaos in China, and the accompanying disintegration of administrative authority. This is doubtless a crisis through which China is compelled to pass as a result of the political and social traditions formed by her people during the longest coherent history of any nation now extant. One may feel discouraged that the end of this period of disorganizaton is not yet in sight. But no one familiar with the fine qualities of the Chinese people can doubt that there will eventually be a reintegration of their national life. When that time comes, China will inevitably pattern herself more and more and more closely after our Western world, and of course largely through the means provided by foreign capital. The way in which foreign capital meets its responsibilities in serving the ends of the new China will, more than any other factor, determine the solution of that greatest of all problems confronting mankind—the relationship that is to exist between the civilizations of the East and the West.

Kalgan the Key to the North China Political Situation

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

ALTHOUGH Peking is the capital of China and has recently been the center of important events such as the holding of the Reorganization Conference and the signing of the Russo-Japanese Treaty, one has only to live in the city for a time and study the course of national politics to feel that in reality the pulse of the nation does not beat here but elsewhere. The question is—where? Is the controlling influence to be found in Mukden in the camp of Chang Tso-lin, with its pro-Japanese influx, or is it to be discovered in Wuchang in the councils of Hsiao Yao-nan and Wu Pei-fu, with its anti-Japanese sentiment, or lastly may it not be located in Kalgan in the yamen of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the tendencies of whom are not yet manifested.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has already organised the Three Eastern Provinces fairly effectively from a military point of view, aided by Japanese advice and Russian soldiery, while Marshal Wu Pei-fu is negotiating far and near for financial and military support in case of another civil war originating south of the Yangtze, through which he presumably hopes to again come to the top, with or without Tsao Kun.

What then are the intentions of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and his ally General Sun Yueh?

History has yet to show us an example of a general in command of large bodies of troops in an ill governed country who was not eventually tempted to make use of his power to promote his own ambitions, and it does not seem probable that the leaders just mentioned will prove an exception to the rule.

Let us for a moment consider what is the present position of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and we may from that be enabled to deduce his possible plan of campaign in the near future.

He has defeated Wu Pei-fu and ousted Tsao Kun from the Presidency, holding the latter under lock and key as hostage for the actions of the former. He has survived several very uncomfortable half hours of negotiations with Chang Tso-lin, and although the present President, Tuan Chi-jui, is not his man, he is very largely dependent on Feng's goodwill for his political existence and is therefore unlikely to take any overt action against him for the time being. It is true that Tuan has always been a Japanese party man, which is probably hardly to Feng Yu-hsiang's taste, but on the other hand the Anfu clique is not nearly so high-handed as in 1915 and Japanese support comes in only by roundabout ways. Fengtien troops still occupy Langfang, half way between Tientsin and Peking, but Feng has considerable numbers in the vicinity of the capital, and it is difficult to see how anything more could be attempted against his position there without an overt declaration of war. But all this is a negative good if Feng is content to accept it, and what we must ask ourselves is—what is the Marshal likely to adopt as his course of action in Kalgan?

This was the problem at the back of the mind of the writer as he made the trip from Peking to the little frontier town in order to interview His Excellency, and it is of course possible that what he saw there and en route was more or less colored by their idea, in the same way that what one hears during a conversation is liable to be modified or strengthened according to one's previous convictions on the subject. In the first place it may be noted that whether it be due to the Marshal or not it is certainly true that passenger traffic on the Peking Suiyuan line has resumed its normal aspect, and the trains are running more or less to time, while there is none of that military occupation of the carriages which is so objectionable a feature on lines where the Mukden soldiery hold sway. Small military pickets are to be seen on the station platforms en route, but no large bodies of troops are noticeable until one reaches Hsuan Hua Fu, near Kalgan, not more than a "ying" being located in the other towns and villages along the line.

The writer would estimate that the total of troops which are based on Kalgan as headquarters and are directly under Feng Yu-hsiang there does not exceed forty thousand, for he was informed in the course of the interview with the Marshal that there were three brigades at Kalgan and another three brigades at Suiyuan, mostly engaged in hunting bandits. These same bandits are to a great extent the disbanded soldiers of the former Tuchun, who managed to escape with

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their arms and therefore turned to highway robbery as the easiest way of making a living. That this is so seems indicated by the hatred which they bear to the troops which are pursuing them from time to time, for on several occasions rhey have turned on their supplanters and handled them very roughly. One cannot but sympathize with some of these tecruits of Marshal Feng's who were thus brought up to Kalgan insufficiently equipped and clad only in cotton, and then pushed off up north to Lama Miao to assert the authority of the new Tupan in that region. The villages along the road may be said to be non-existent from a billeting point of view, being merely scattered groups of huts, so that the unfortunate soldiery were forced to huddle for shelter where they might, and it is reported that not a few were frozen to death in the sheds and outhouses. Pushed on thus with insufficient clothing and food it is little wonder that they were unequal to the struggle with the brigand soldiery who held the region beneath their sway, these having the advantage of knowing the countryside, being clad in sheepskins, and realising that each conflict meant victory or death to them as individuals. The result of these conditions has naturally been the total extinction of trade, for not only have the merchants been held to ransom by the brigands but they are now subject to the taxation necessary for the support of Feng's troops in the area. The writer was greatly impressed by the attitude of the population in Kalgan and the outlook of those farmers and merchants who had come in to the town on business over the week end.

Where there had been one soldier before there now seemed to be three, and while they were perfectly orderly and well disciplined one could not but reflect that it was the countryside that had to feed them, and to judge from the dispirited atmosphere in the town this thought was in the minds of all. Then too, the quality of the food to which these troops are accustomed is a very different matter to that which is the staple support of the villagers of the vicinity, and it must be reckoned that the food cost of one soldier would approximate to that of two of the local peasantry or possibly more. One merchant from a town twenty miles to the north said that he had done business in the district all his life, but that he had never experienced such conditions as were now prevalent, and he was now engaged in closing up his accounts with all possible speed, having the intention of removing with his family to Tientsin. He added that the dealers in tobacco had been particularly hard hit by recent events, the 20% surtax imposed by the Kalgan authorities having ruined business and caused the shops to not only refuse to accept any further deliveries of cigarettes but also to return the bulk of what they had already on hand as being unsaleable under present conditions.

These reports and observations had served to form an atmosphere in the writer's mind which can only be described as "critical", when the time arrived for him to proceed to his interview with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. A short walk through the northern part of the town, in what used to be the section devoted to the accomodations for camel trains and their drivers, brought one to the house which had been converted for the Marshal's use. It had evidently been a private house of some pretensions formerly, for although the rooms were low-ceiling in the usual Chinese style, the courtyards were large and the roofs of the buildings were in good condition. The first building after the entrance courtyard was occupied by secretaries, officers, and visitors who had important business, and the writer and his escort were passed through under the suspicious eye of the guards to the inner courtyard round which were the quarters of Feng Yu-hsiang and his family. The marshal very courteously received me at the entrance to his study with a cordial greeting, and while we were engaged in seating ourselves a rapid glance served to size him up. Since the writer had last seen him in October 1924, just prior to the outbreak of the war in the north, he had grown considerally stouter, and this explained the construction of a very passable tennis court just outside the house, it having been recommended as a good form of exercise for reducing weight and keeping fit. The Marshal had just recently shaved his moustache, which considerably improved his appearance, and as always he was clad in the simplest of uniforms, made apparently from ordinary cheap cloth such as is used by the rank and file of the army.

Questioned as to the probability of war in the near future His Excellency characterised the idea as being purely due to rumors emanating from politicians, stating that the relations between Chang Tso-lin and himself were extremely cordial. The writer ventured to instance the movement of troops by General Li Ching-lin as somewhat threatening

to peace if the Peking Hankow railway were to be occupied, and he was informed that it had been agreed that Fengtien soldiery were to garrison Paotingfu and Tamingfu and that Marshal Feng had no apprehensions in regard to this. Of course, it was added, the speaker had the intention to remain in occupation of Peking, but it was hardly likely that his tenancy there would be disputed as long as Wu Pei-fu had no power, for Chang Tso-lin and himself were in entire agreement as to their support of the present occupant of the Presidency. As regards Marshal Wu it did not seem very probable that he would be a serious menace in the near future, for of all his former comrades in arms or subordinates only one, General Chang Fu-lai, had remained loyal to him, and he was an illiterate.

The writer next enquired as to the possibility of equipping and arming the troops under Marshal Feng's command, in view of the fact that he had no arsenal at his disposition. In reply to this query he was informed that by arrangement with Generals Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, Hu Ching-yi of Honan and Li Ching-lin of Chihli, the arsenals Taiyuanfu, Loyang and Tehchow were respectively placed at his orders, so complete was the understanding for peace existing at the present time in North China. But at the same time, it was pointed out, the wishes and intentions of Marshal Feng and his associates were entirely pacific, and it was the earnest hope of the speaker that he might be enabled to remain quietly at Kalgan and develop the immense possibilities of the territories of the hinterland. It was proposed to institute a system of colonization beyond the Great Wall which would afford opportunity to the vast surplus populations of Shantung and Honan, who would be given exceptional facilities for emigrating to grants of land offered them in the vicinity of Kalgan and Lama Miao. But the primary necessity for the development of any territory, added Marshal Feng, was facility of transport, and he proposed to construct as soon as possible the three following railways.

1st. Extension of the Suiyuan line from Paotow to Ningsha and thence to Sinkiang.

2nd. Extension of the Suiyuan line from Pingtichuan to Urga and thence to the Trans-Siberian, probably at Chaktu.

3rd. A line from Kalgan to Torlun and thence to Urga.

But in order that these schemes might be put into execution it was necessary to obtain funds, and the Marshal hoped that it might be possible to interest foreign capitalists in his plan.

The writer ventured to express some doubt as to the probability of this, instancing the state of the other railways in China at the present time, and pointing out that the foreign loans that were secured on revenue or rolling stock as regards these were in a pretty bad way. His Excellency admitted the logic of this reasoning, but stated that in the districts under his control order and discipline would be maintained, so that the railway revenues would not be jeopardised. He added that on the railways now under military control by his allies Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yueh, the confiscation of the revenues for payment of troops was a purely temporary measure which would shortly be rescinded, having been forced on those concerned by pressure of circumstance over which they had no control. If it were desired, he replied in answer to a further question, it would be possible to instal a foreign engineer and foreign accountant on the projected railways until the loans were repaid from revenue.

Solution of Emigrant Problem

Over and above the utilization of these developed territories for the emigrant population from Honan and Shantung, he also intended to use them for colonisation of his soldiers, thus gradually disbanding his forces and offering a solution of the hitherto insuperable militarist problem. He hoped that this idea would be followed up by his brother generals throughout China with the most benificent results, and that the foreign Powers would appreciate the good intentions thus displayed and further them to the best of their ability. The writer seized the opportunity to express his conviction that all foreign elements would acclaim any evidence of prospective stability in China, and would undoubtedly render any moral or material assistance to such a cause that lay within their power. In the meantime he would be interested to know what were Marshal Feng's intentions with regard to the bandit problem in the Suiyuan region, several churches having been burnt there and a Belgian priest carried into captivity, while the robber bands were reported to have used this seizure as a lever to obtain pardon and enlistment in the regular army again.

His Excellency stated that he had three brigades of troops in the Suiyuan area pursuing these brigands, and added that he had an understanding with Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi whereby their soldiers would combine to crush this menace to the peace of the countryside. In connection with this he would mention that the bandits numbered between two and three thousand and were well armed and mounted, so that the difficulty of dealing with them in this mountainous country could easily be realised. However, at the expense of heavy casualties in his own ranks this robber force was in process of being broken up, more than one thousand having been killed or wounded during the last month, while his own troops had lost a colonel, several majors, and many of the rank and file. In the meantime he was doing what was possible to ameliorate the conditions under which the people of Kalgan and Suiyuan districts were living by instituting various philanthropic enterprises in their midst. There had been opened in Kalgan an orphanage an anti-opium league, a dispensary and hospital, a nursing home for infants and a home for aged and destitute. These were duplicated in Suiyuan and the Tupan's office had made an initial grant of $30,000 in each town for their support, and it was hoped that once their value was recognised the residents themselves would take an interest in their maintainance.

Reorganization Conference a Failure

The discussion turned from this topic to the consideration of the relations between Chang Tso-lin and his subordinate generals, for the writer expressed the opinion that Chang Tsung-chang at Nanking was an ambitious man who at last saw his opportunity and would be more than likely to follow it, while Li Ching-lin at Tientsin was desirous of being free from the dictates of Mukden, being jealous of the influence in its councils attributed to the young General Chang Hsueh-liang. Marshal Feng said that he did not anticipate any opposition from these quarters at present, for his understanding with both generals was a very complete one, probably quite as good as was theirs with Chang Tso-lin, and he received reports, messengers and telegrams from Nanking and Tientsin every two or three days if not oftener. Peace and reorganization was the crying need of the country at the present time, and he thought that this was realised by all, militarist and politician alike.

The writer indicated that in his opinion the present Reorganization Conference had proved a complete failure, being composed for the most part of subordinate representatives of the various military factions, and he instanced further that of commercial and intellectual interests there was practically no sign, the delegates of the guilds, the schools and philanthropic institutions being easily reckoned on the fingers of both hands. The Marshal admitted the truth of this accusation, while greatly deploring it, and questioned his interviewer as to what remedy he would suggest. It was proposed to him then that if His Excellency were to call a "People's Reorganization Conference" composed of delegates from all commercial interests, representatives of the provincial landholders and farmers, nominees from the scholastic institutions, and a sprinkling of military and political leaders, he would create a body which might really offer some solution of the problems besetting China at the present time. The writer expressed his belief that if Marshal Feng were to attempt this he would rally to his support all the conservative and solid elements throughout the country, and a party would be founded whose influence would be so powerful that no ambitious militarist or politician would dare to offer opposition. The interview had already lasted nearly two hours and it closed on this expression of optimism. His Excellency very kindly consenting to be photographed at the entrance of his house for the interest of the public, and adding in farewell that he hoped most earnestly that the outside world would realise that whatever might befall, his most keen desire was for the continuance of peace and the growing prosperity of the Republic.

As has been said before, one cannot but be influenced in one's opinions by surrounding circumstances, and although the simplicity of Marshal Feng's quarters was much the same as when the writer visited him at Nanyuan prior to the war, there was an atmosphere of doubt and distrust evidenced by the watchfulness of the guards at the gate and around the compound which was certainly not there before. There was a story current in Kalgan that an assastination had been attempted a week or two ago, but that the assailant had escaped after wounding a couple of the guards, so that it is possible that the keen scrutiny of passers by was not without warrant.

To sum up, it is by no means impossible that if Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is allowed to remain in peace at Kalgan, he may indeed put down banditry and reorganize his army, develope his colonization scheme and build his railways into the hinterland, and become a second and greater Model Governor after the pattern of Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi. But the question is—will such a policy of pacification suit the rest of the militarists who batten on this unlucky country?

Kalgan, April 10, 1925.

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Who Sells the Guns to China's War Leaders?

BY PETER S. JOWE

A picturesque though somewhat inaccurate answer to the above question was given in recent statements of David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain. When discussing the recent Chinese civil war in the British press, Mr. Lloyd George said among other things, "Where have these arms come from? As usual the countries that send missionaries have also supplied the guns. The Bibles and the bombs have come from the same resourceful and adaptable nations."

These statements were inaccurate in that they conveyed the impression that the countries that send the legions of Christian missionaries to China are the same nations that supply to the warring factions of China the huge quantities of arms and ammunition consumed in internal strife. In other words Mr. Lloyd George's statement might be construed as meaning that foreign countries which send missionaries to China also ship to China quantities of arms more or less in proportion to the number of missionaries in the field.

From the point of actual fact, the tremendous amount of arms and ammunition consumed in China every year comes mostly from less responsible foreign countries who send to China few or no missionaries. The countries which send the largest number of missionaries to China are the United States of America and Great Britain, but these two countries have officially banned the practice of selling arms to China. Germany, Japan, Italy and other European countries are the chief sourses of supply for arms for China and it is chiefly from these nation's that the Chinese parties constantly draw their supplies of munitions. Notwithstanding this inaccuracy in Mr. Lloyd George's statement, it can be said without being unfair to any country that foreign countries collectively supply the greater bulk of the arms and ammunition required to keep up civil wars in China. The arms may be manufactured in one country, then exported through anther country and then smuggled into China by the nationals still of another country. In the absence of official statistics dealing with imported arms, it cannot be said with definiteness which country is the chief culprit. But the general impression of thinking Chinese is that woes and bloodshed in China each year are largely in proportion to the foreign arms that are supplied to the Chinese militarists. The Chinese people cannot distinguish which countries are to blame for this state of affairs, but the prestige of foreign countries taken collectively suffers in Chinese estimation. As a result of this Chinese opinion has come to brand "foreign civilization," including American, Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic civilizations, as nothing but "Bibles, Bullets and Beer."

Too much cannot be said about the evils of the international traffic in arms to countries like China. Much of the trouble and disorder in China would not be possible, if foreign arms were not available to the contending factions. It is true that the chief warlords in China operate their own arsenals, but the capacity of the few antiquated arsenals in China is so limited that they are in no sense adequate to supply the demand for modern war tools. This fact is borne out by the frequent orders for foreign arms which are made by warlords who have arsenals under their control. Besides the principal warlords, there are provincial military officials who are always ready to spend their ill-gotten wealth in purchasing foreign ammunitions, in order to be prepared in case of attack by other troops. Arms sumggling facilities in China have been so perfected that business is transacted in arms almost in the same convenient way as other commodities. Any general who wants to buy can always get in touch with an agent, and there are so many foreigners and Chinese engaged in smuggling both in the treaty ports and in interior towns that one wonders how China can ever get her house in order. Domestic troubles in China can be traced directly to their source. Militarists dominate in their respective areas. They collect taxes and sell opium. With the money collected they buy arms, and with the foreign arms they fight when they are ready. This accounts for most of the ceaseless fighting and friction between the provinces. And with the arms smuggling business continuing at its present rate, and with most of the foreign governments sitting aloof, is little room for hope that China may ever see internal peace. Unless something is done through international agreement and cooperation to stop foreign arms importation to any party in China, fighting and continued disintegration and degeneration are the only possible results to be expected in the future.

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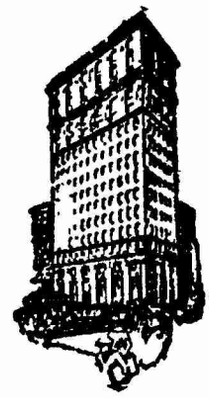

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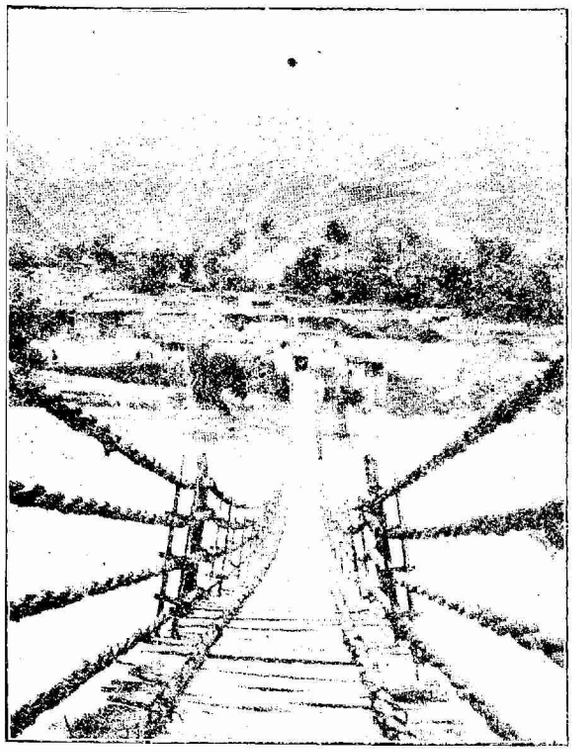
A concrete case of foreign arms being responsible for precipitating civil war in China was furnished by the open sale of Italian arms in north China early in 1924. The arms were bought by an Italian firm in China from the Italian government and came from the Australian front following the collapse of the Austrian army in the world war. It is reported that the firm in question had and has backing of many ex-Italian officials in China as well as some "anti-fascist" agents. The munitions came to China in 1919 and were stored at Shanhaikwan and Tientsin. Anxious to revenge his defeat at the hands of Wu Pei-fu and not satisfied with the output of his own arsenal in Manchuria, Marshal Chang Tso-lin tried to purchase them by offering $4,200,000, which was six times the price paid in Italy. Marshal Chang paid over a goodly sum as advance money. Subsequently the Chihli party got wind of the negotiations and became alarmed. They at once started negotiations, and the price was boosted to $5,500,000. The Italian firm returned the advance payment made by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and the goods were delivered under the escort of Italian marines to the Chihli or Wu Pei-fu-Tsao Kun clique.

The price was boosted so high that deliveries were made only against cash payment, and were not completed until the whole sum was paid by the Chihli faction. Marshal Chang Tso-lin was bitterly disappointed, and decided to modernize and enlarge his arsenal in Mukden. In the meantime, he arranged to purchase through his foreign agents and advisers a still larger shipment of arms from Germany. The arms were manufactured at the Krupp works but were shipped from Holland to China on a ship said to have flown the Mexican flag. The Chihli faction did their best to prevent the German consignment from falling into Chang Tso-lin's hands but through facilities offered at Japanese ports, the whole shipment was parceled out and sent to Mukden in small lots. This was the beginning but not the end of the race for armament between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Further purchases of foreign arms made by Chang and Wu were the lurking inflammatory element that kindled the enmity between Chang and Wu, and when both sides got a sufficient supply war became absolutely inevitable, hence the struggle between Chang and Wu last year.

The Traffic in Arms a Menace

The account of Italian arms referred to above, however is by no means an isolated one where imported arms fired the ambitions of Chinese militarists and indirectly paved the way for war. Similar cases of open dealings in arms between foreign smugglers and Chinese war parties are so many that, aside from the fighting propensities of Chinese militarists, there is no other factor so directly responsible for Chinese civil wars than the deep-seated cause of imported arms. In other words it would not be too much to say that foreigners, collectively speaking, virtually hold the reins of China's war horses. The danger is such a wide-spread one that there is not a province in China today that does not waste a substantial part of its annual revenues in buying foreign arms in preparation for fighting with its neighbors. Take, for instance the cases of a few well-known sectional warlords in China. Several years of continual fighting in Canton between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming provide another notable example where foreign arms have kept alive a continuous feud. Dr. Sun Yat-sen could not manufacture arms, having no arsenal on his own account. nor did his enemy enjoy similar facilities. Both parties relied on foreign munitions to carry on their war. Through discoveries made by the Chinese maritime Customs authorities at Tientsin and Shanghai in 1922, it was found that large shipments of Italian, Japanese, Russian and German arms and ammunitions were made by way of north China ports and Shanghai throughout the summer and autumn of that year which were destined for Canton to the order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The transportation facilities were furnished mostly by Japanese steamers and vessels of the defunct Russian naval fleet. Besides, the British colony in south China, Hongkong, also afforded a very convenient inlet for a constant supply of foreign arms. Then, we often hear reports of the French selling large quantities of arms to the southwestern provinces by way of French Indo-China.

The Peking government has often been called upon to protest regardig the French arms sales. Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan Province has many times been accused of buying arms from the French through Annam. General Hsiung Keh-wu, Liu Cheng-hou, Yang Sen and others of Szechuen are frequent buyers of French ammunition and artillery supplies. The Japanese arms merchants are also very often heard of in various parts of China, and the effort of the Japanese authorities to collect a debt of Y. 177,350 from ex-Governor Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh was for rifles, ammunition and military supplies sold about eight years ago. This gives another example of foreigners selling arms to provincial chieftains. Another glaring, example was the wholesale buying of foreign arms by Lu Yung-hsiang and



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Ho Feng-lin when they were controlling Shanghai. No one knows how much they bought each year, but the display of a first-class fighting equipment on the battlefield around Shanghai last year showed that they were very heavy buyers of the latest models of war weapons among which German makes predominated. The most conclusive proof of all, however, rests in the abundant evidence of daily seizures and discoveries of foreign arms made by the Customs authorities before they reach their destinations in the provinces. In short, the tremendous profit of smuggling arms, the well worked out system of handling cargo from the ports of origin in foreign countries to the consignees in China, a well distributed and thriving population of experienced foreign and Chinese dealers in arms, and the heavy bribes often offered for facilitating passage through the hands of those who are supposed to suppress smuggling, all combine to make the evil of imported arms in China deep-rooted and seemingly beyond eradication.

Besides the prolongation of civil strife, another phase of the danger of smuggled arms is to be found in the spread of banditry and outlawry in China. All foreigners are of course aware of the fact that the Lincheng bandits in 1923 held up the "Blue Express" and kidnapped foreigners by use of pistols and rifles imported from foreign countries. Many plain-speaking foreigners have admitted that the conduct of foreigners in selling arms in China calls for severe censure. It may be true that foreign moving pictures have stimulated the Chinese in the use of pistols, but the readiness with which pistols can be obtained in China is by all means the main thing that popularized their use by bandits in this country. At the present time, bandits every where even the remotest parts of China are found in possession of foreign made pistols, and many of the bandit outrages reported in the press have been perpetrated through the use of foreign arms. In fact imported arms make their ways to parts of China where other foreign goods are not yet known. An idea of the extent of penetration into the interior of China by foreign arms may be gained from a story told the writer by a well-known missionary in a little town in the western part of Hunan Province. It was said that a party of several Russians and four Turks, supposed to have American passports, who visited that town two years ago, had secretly sold to some unknown Chinese party representing the bandits around that territory a lot of twenty four pistols at Mex, $300 apiece. The foreigners then disappeared, with a promise to the Chinese party that they would come back again with a fresh supply. The missionary was told by people of his district that the Chinese had bought the pistols for the bandits as well as for the soldiers who planned to desert and become bandits. The pistols were later heard to have been distributed to several parties of bandits in the nearby districts, where the outlaws were an unceasing source of terror to the people. This incident serves to show the cause and effect of banditry in all parts of the interior of China where Bibles and bombs go hand in hand.

Ammunition Supplied by Foreigners

Incidentally, we may recall that after the Lincheng bandit outbreak in May 1923, sixteen foreign Powers informed the Chinese government that the present state of affairs in China was a disgrace to China as a self-respecting nation. The Powers also impressed upon the Chinese government that the Shantung bandit outrage was one of many outrages and that foreign Powers, unless satisfaction was obtained, would "use all the means in their power", etc. Now the same Powers, when signing the missive to the Chinese Foreign Office, forgot the fact that their own nationals were to blame for bringing foreign arms to the hands of Chinese bandits and outlawed soldiery. The Italian government, which officially supported its subjects in supplying arms and ammunition for the 1920 war in China, when Father A. Melotto an Itatian priest was kidnapped and murdered by bandits near Hankow in 1923 naturally filed a protest with the Chinese Foreign Office. But it was rumored that the same Legation early in 1924 condoned, to put it most mildly, the sale of five million dollars worth of arms and ammunition to the Chinese. Every living soul in China knows that these Itatian arms would eventually murder thousands of Chinese plus a few foreigners and possibly some Italians.

Another point which may be noted here is the unequal treatment meted out to smugglers of arms. It is a common thing in the various treaty ports to see less unfortunate foreigners and Chinese put into jail and made to serve long sentences of imprisonment, because they were found mixed up in the sale of a few revolvers. Now, if we compare the fate of these unfortunate persons to the mighty, like a certain Minister, in Peking, who in spite of the arms deal, still enjoys the privileges of select society and Clubs, we must believe the truth in the old saying that "small thieves are hanged but big ones receive honors."

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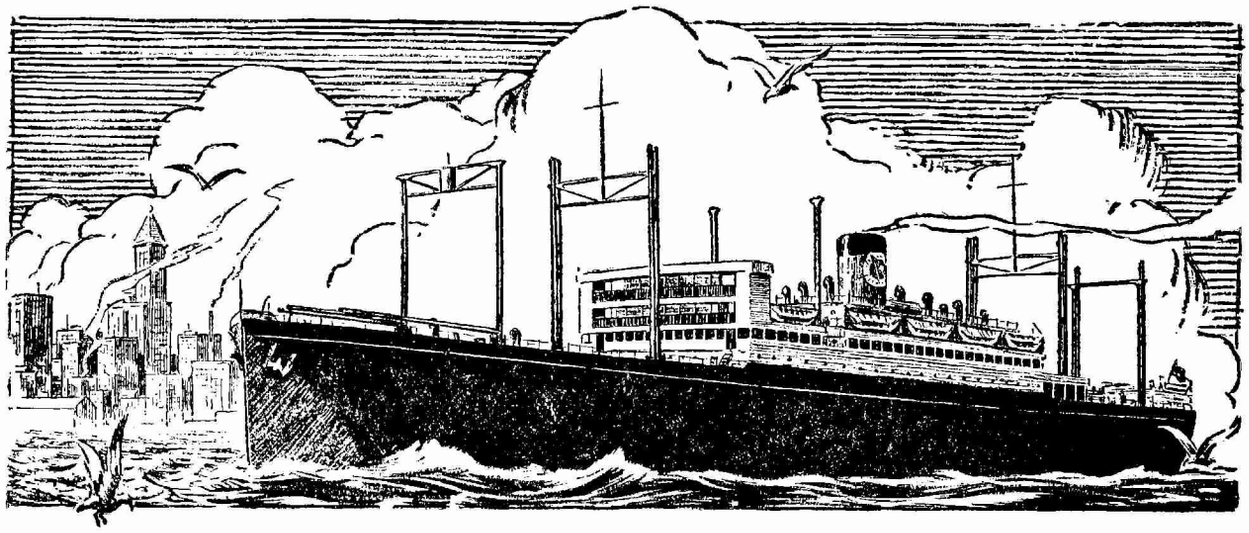

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The opinions of the Chinese people in regard to the relationship of imported arms to the existing state of chaos and disturbances in China which many foreigners may not have noticed, found expression in a resolution passed by the National Chamber of Commerce of China at the annual convention in 1922, at which time practically all provinces in China were represented. After discussing the disastrous effects of civil wars on the commercial and industrial development in China, the delegates unanimously passed a resolution urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take the matter up with the Powers so that the disturbing factor of smuggled arms might be eliminated. Like expressions of protest were later made by different localities, but unfortunately the Chinese business men know so little about publicity methods in handling matters of this sort that their outcry failed to make the least impression anywhere. However, there can be little doubt that the Chinese merchants and people are in a constant state of bitter protest against the selling of foreign arms in China which has the effect of the country in a turmoil.

China The Dumping Ground

As has been pointed out in a preceding paragraph, it is impossible for China to hope for real peace so long as China remains the dumping ground for foreign firearms. Unless the curse is removed through a strictly enforced international agreement, China will continue to have her troublesome days. In this connection it is gratifying to note that there are countries like the United States of America and Great Britain which are disposed to take steps to end the cause of troubles in China. The late President Harding was strong in his opposition to the sale of American cast-off or surplus firearms to foreign owners, or to people interesting in profiting from revolution and disturbances in any part of the world. Under his administration a strict prohibition was enforced against the sale of arms and war materials to any American citizens, unless guarantees were given that such supplies were not to be transferred to any power. Although China was not mentioned in connection with the resolution which passed the American Congress it is safe to presume that the step was taken by Mr. Harding to help bring to an end troubles in disturbed countries in the world such as China. The Harding policy has become a part of President Coolidge's policy, though modifications have been made by President Coolidge to suit changing circumstances. The British government, too, has frequent issued statements banning the smuggling of arms by British subjects. The most recent statement was:—"The action taken by the British government in carrying out the provisions of the arms embargo agreement has been dictated by the feeling that it was their duty to do everything possible to assist in the establishment of peace and order in China and in the relief of the miseries of the population. One of the causes contributing to the continuance of disorder has been the ease with which rival factions have obtained supplies of arms from Europe where large amounts have been available since the armistice."

In conformity with this policy, the British government issued a King's Regulations making it illegal for British subjects to import or deal in arms and munitions other than sporting weapons and supplies. This self-denying attitude of America and Britain in the hope that it may help stabilize conditions in China, however, does not contribute to the betterment of the situation. It only makes the business more profitable for other countries who are thus freed of American and British competition. If any real benefit is to come to China, it must be through the enforcement of a well worked out international agreement through an agency like the League of Nations. And if such an agreement is at all possible, the initiative must be taken by some states like America and Britain but for its enforcement all the nations party to the agreement would be responsible for their sincerity in sacrificing profits for the sake of helping another country.

It may not be out of place here to mention that foreign Chambers of Commerce in China, while deploring and protesting against conditions in China in their annual conference resolutions, seem to have so far carefully left out the question of smuggled arms. All foreign business men in China know very well that much of the recent fighting in China would not have happened, if insurgents and irregulars had been prevented from getting imported arms. But while they deplore civil war as the chief factor in the present depression of trade, they do not seem inclined to go further into the cause. If legitimate foreign business men most interested in trade in China, such as Britains, Americans, French, Japanese and Germans, would make it known through their Chambers of Commerce and Associations that they earnestly desire the curse of foreign firearms removed so that legitimate business could prosper in China, it might go a long way in influencing public opinion abroad toward some final agreement to end the evil.

Hankow, April 5, 1925.

BALDWIN

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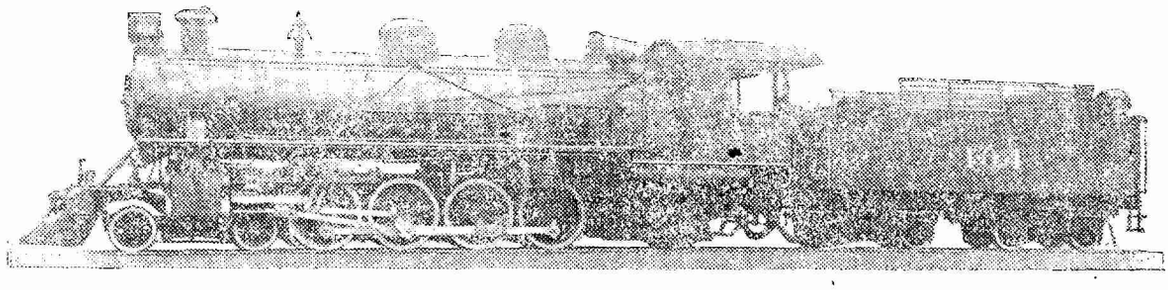

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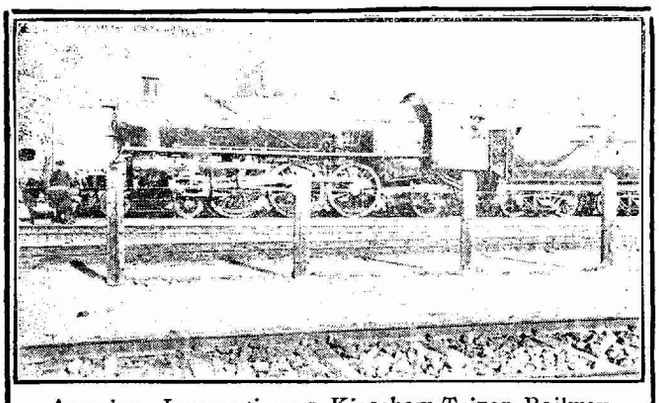

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Orient Took 16 Percent U. S. January Exports

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

PRELIMINARY returns for January United States trade with the Far East continue to show that this region of the world not only furnishes a profitable outlet for our exportable surplus of domestic products, but also prove it to be an increasingly important source of supply to meet our demands upon the world markets, according to an announcement made by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce to-day.

During January, the Orient absorbed 16 per cent of our exports, an increase of 3 per cent over December, and supplied practically 33 per cent of our imports, similarly a 3 per cent increase over December figures.

"During 1924 the Japanese Empire maintained its position as the fifth largest market for our exports, having taken goods to the value of $261,647,000 or more than one-half of our total shipments to the Far East," said Paul P. Steindorf of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce. It was exceeded in importance only by Great Britain, Canada, Germany and France. A fair idea of the importance of this comparatively small country may be gathered from the fact that the 1924 valuation was four-fifths as large as our shipments to the entire continent of South America.

Although a considerable portion of the importance of Japan as an export market is due its takings of American raw cotton, of which it is our fourth largest customer, it occupies a very important position as an outlet for many other American products. In 1924 Japan took first place as a market for black steel plates, tinplate, wire nails and cotton spinning machinery and was the second largest buyer of sole leather, rice, steel rails, galvanized wire, sulphate of ammonia and Douglas Fir, boards and planks. It was the third largest purchaser of upper leather, raisins, gas and fuel oil, unfabricated and galvanized iron and steel plates and motor trucks and was fourth place with respect to rubber shoes, naval stores, raw cotton, sewing machines, printing presses and phonographs. Furthermore it was the fifth largest importer of American condensed and evaporated milk, motion picture films and crude petroleum. In addition it ranked among the first twelve markets for ten other important commodities.

Total figures of our trade with the Far East for January amounted to $173,813,000. This was an increase of $17,434,000 over the totals for the previous month, and $4,640,000 better than the figures of January, a year ago. All of the important countries in the Orient, except China and India, purchased more heavily during January than the month before, but yet 30 per cent less than during January 1924. Of the countries showing an increased business in this respect, Australia led with $2,306,000, its purchases from the United States for the month amounting to $11,868,000 or 19 per cent of our total exports. Shipments to New Zealand for the month in question advanced 13 per cent; to the Dutch East Indies, 24 per cent; and to the Philippine Islands, 2 per cent. Japan's purchases from us were enhanced by $1,500,000, or 5 per cent above December figures, while Indian imports from us dropped 21 per cent during the month and China's purchases decreased 9 per cent.

A government representative reports that such heavy shipments of lumber are being made from the Pacific Coast to Australia that sailing vessels for these cargoes are greatly in demand. China has ceased, though perhaps temporarily, to be our principal foreign flour market, but by including it with Kwantung Leased Territory and Hongkong it still leads. China is purchasing increased quantities of lumber, but not in sufficient amounts to offset the decline of these sales to Japan.

Imports of Oriental products attained valuations of $112,928,000, and represent an advance of 5 per cent over the figures of December as well as a 37 per cent increase over the totals of the corresponding month a year ago. Appreciable advances were registered in shipments to the United States from the Straits Settlements, which amounted to over $9,000,000, and from Australia, whose totals were $7,000,000. The United States doubled its purchases during January from New Zealand, added $2,400,000 to those from the Philippines, while shipments from the Dutch East Indies increased to the tune of $1,000,000, and China $500,000. India more than held its own for the month with figures aggregating $12,177,000, but Japan's share slumped from $39,626,000 to $33,284,000.

Washington, D. C.
April 1, 1925.

Exports to U.S. from China for Quarter Ending Mar. 31.

Table issued through the courtesy of Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, showing the declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, to the United States of America for the quarter ending March 31, 1925, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Value in United States Currency

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1924 Quantities*	*1924 Value*	*1925 Quantities*	*1925 Value*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	Pounds	435,684	429,629	518,293	557,848
Egg products, frozen	„	31,120	5,013	.....	.....
„ albumen, dried	„	4,400	4,163	78,200	66,452
„ „ frozen	„	.....	.....	123,910	14,680
„ whole, dried	„	157,620	26,371	56,250	31,978
„ „ frozen	„	.....	.....	195,510	42,215
„ yolk, dried	„	80,400	17,702	38,550	5,894
„ „ frozen	„	365,520	51,456	498,050	74,833
Hides: raw					
Buffalo	Pieces	17,075	117,689	11,332	95,646
	Pounds	647,389		438,270	
Cow	Pieces	4,240	1,973	.....	.....
	Pounds	10,197		.....	
Skins:					
Deer & doe	Pieces	11,106	5,754	11,687	6,552
Goat & kid	„	667,456	580,866	838,686	709,761
Sheep & lamb	„	112,307	204,085	267,883	898,932
Feathers	Pounds	466,098	137,463	672,485	250,661
Furs:					
Fox	Pieces	992	5,696	5,596	19,418
Rabbit	„	112,206	49,504	125,000	45,559
Marmot	„	15,942	12,867	7,500	9,640
Leopard	„	309	3,842	1,842	18,763
Pahmi	„	5	268	41,758	55,981
Wolf	„	.....	.....	1,979	3,321
Weasel	„	263,680	270,416	444,495	627,150
Raccoon	„	3,000	6,965	27,323	73,763
Cat	„	.....	.....	2,000	3,343
Moufflon	„	62,912	153,357	.....	.....
Sable	„	8	1,034	.....	.....
Mats: dogskin	„	32,465	74,526	12,475	15,835
			$2,201,828		$3,628,225
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	757,560	32,108	461,420	22,247
Walnuts, „ „		.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil seeds and vegetable					
Chinese wood oil	Gallons	3,661	5,746	14,409	21,280
Sesame seed	Pounds	1,749,333	107,656	801,920	44,387
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	898,085	72,173
Tea	„	824,522	138,611	374,711	54,094
			$284,121		$214,181
Group 2—All other vegetable products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Dyeing and Tanning material of vegetable origin					
Gallnuts	Pounds	11,114	869	404,320	39,133
Camphor crude	„	420,321	225,465	59,982	28,321
„ oil	„	203,184	11,093	48,440	3,245
Rhubarb	„	20,840	4,804	10,120	2,361
Tobacco leaf	„	.....	.....	344	54
			$242,231		$73,114
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton, raw	Pounds	678,416	156,802	886,779	210,304
„ waste	„	83,375	10,816	194,096	20,105
„ laces & embroideries		.....	583,097	.....	755,077
„ misc. manufactures		.....	1,851	.....	6,830
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds.	5,793	35,258	2,414	15,904
Matting	„	63,602	6,134	122,400	8,214
Hair, human, Asiatic	Pounds	83,012	26,470	8,446	3,279
Hair nets, human	„	27,828	330,501	5,975	39,336
Hair stump, human	„	60,548	19,027	59,593	22,811
Hats, straw	Dozen	7,591	9,710	2,620	3,248
„ rush	„	41,637	19,371	15,327	12,792
„ fiber	„	.....	.....	754	5,412
Straw goods		.....	1,345	.....	3,429
Silk, raw	Pounds	431,058	2,878,335	1,323,884	6,198,481
„ wild	„	29,932	412,525	288,626	852,509
„ waste	„	168,895	126,526	437,792	225,652
„ piece goods	„	2,928	24,914	4,204	31,086
„ misc. manufactures		.....	7,638	.....	6,441
Pongee	Pounds	21,279	69,354	54,145	136,775
Cocoons, pierced	„	13,244	5,020	36,314	35,238
Wool, unmanufactured	„	912,361	155,020	1,259,103	338,773
			$4,879,714		$8,951,696
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Bamboo, manufactures		.....	613	.....	492
Lacquer ware		.....	1,616	.....	1,900
Books		.....	3,344	.....	3,566
Woodenware		.....	12,316	.....	3,847
Soapstone ware		.....	.....	.....	1,595
			$18,889		$11,400
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Pottery					
Chinaware		.....	10,123	.....	3,615
Jadeware		.....	10,466	.....	7,937
			$20,589		$11,552
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Antimony, crude	Pounds	112,000	5,895	82,800	5,523
„ regulus	„	1,837,248	106,381	1,161,888	121,727
Brass, manufactures		.....	7,323	.....	35,308
Iron, pig	Tons	950	21,111	.....	.....
Gold bars	Ounces	19,532	461,107	.....	.....
Gold coins		.....	187,500	.....	.....
Silver coins		.....	9,955	.....	.....
			$799,272		$162,558
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70111 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Arsenic, crude	Pounds	212,800	18,548	.....	.....
Musk	Ounces	2,799	38,688	1,840	29,599
			$57,236		$29,599
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Bristles	Pounds	131,103	253,717	53,219	95,798
Art. works of					
Jewelry		.....	11,579	.....	2,608
Porcelain		.....	2,420	.....	6,967
Miscellaneous		.....	22,230	.....	17,226
Household & personal effects		.....	12,486	.....	9,031
Mah Jongg		.....	403,998	.....	457
Parasols	Pieces	147,347	33,793	139,924	35,645
All other articles		.....	95,996	.....	209,702
			$836,219		$377,434

Recapitulation:	U. S. $ *1924*	*1925*
Group 0—Animal and Animal Products, except wool and hair	2,201,828	3,628,225
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverage	284,121	214,181
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood	242,231	73,114
Group 3—Textiles	4,879,714	8,951,696
Group 4—Wood and Paper	18,889	11,400
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	20,589	11,552
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and Manufactures except machinery and vehicles	799,272	162,558
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	.....	.....
Group 8—Chemicals	57,236	29,599
Group 9—Miscellaneous	836,219	377,434
GRAND TOTALS	$9,340,099	$13,459,759

Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, to the Philippine Islands for the quarter ending March 31, 1925, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Bean Cakes	323,631	835
Cotton laces and manufactures thereof	8,355	305,493
Canned Goods	606	2,193
Eggs (fresh)	138,941	176,522
Flour	.....	62,615
Films	4,145	5,687

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Groundnuts	5,930	1,611
Hams	19,577	20,545
Lamps (electric)	15,094	12,960
Lard	8,981	2,295
Leather Goods	.....	6,676
Machinery	6,789	3,489
Oils:		
Peanut	25,960	.....
Lubricating	717	156
Photo Articles	.....	1,074
Pig Iron	3,787	12,493
Pianos	1,244	1,417
Silk	13,034	26,632
Silk Piece Goods and manufactures thereof:	3,531	4,367
All other Articles	27,586	21,675
TOTALS	U. S. $610,557	$725,390

Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General, at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the quarter ending March 31, 1925, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Brassware	.....	2,149
Carpets	905	126
Cotton laces	9,497	980
Canned Goods	777	115
Eggs (fresh)	.....	1,142
Egg Products	.. ..	601
Incense Sticks	339	1,300
Mah Jongg	320	127
Pig Iron	4,806	2,422
Parasols (paper)	.....	984
Silk Piece Goods and manufactures thereof:	.....	5,122
All other articles	6,075	5,650
TOTALS	U. S. $22,719	$20,718

Men and Events

C. J. Ferguson of the textile department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, returned to Shanghai last week after a furlough spent in America. Mrs. Ferguson and children will remain in America until fall, spending the time with her parents in Boston.

J. J. Kerris, travelling engineer for the Fairbanks Morsl Company of New York, who has been in China for several months departed last Thursday on the *s. s. President Cleveland* for Hongkong and Manila. He intends to be back in China in the course of a year, after touring France, England and Ireland in the interests of his company.

The spring party known as "Angels' Camp County Fair," is to be held on Saturday evening, April 18, at the Columbia Country Club, beginning at 10 o'clock. The party is not a masquerade, but it is supposed to have taken place at some place in the West, half a century ago and it is requested that costumes be in keeping with that period. A grand carnival and street fair will open at 10 o'clock.

Nanking University has started a farm in the city of Nanking for the cultivation of mulberry trees. It covers an area of 100 mow, or about 17 acres. The University of Nanking has received an order for 10 Oliver chilled steel plows from an extension worker at Chufu, Shantung province. This is the largest order the university has ever received for plows of this type, which it is attempting to induce the farmers to use. Chufu was Confucius, birthplace.

A private exhibition for proposed new U. S. Consular government buildings was held in the office of Elliott Hazzard, local architect, 6 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 14. The proposed building is estimated to cost Tls. 2,000,000 and includes houses for all activities of the Consular body and Court in Shanghai. The plans were drawn by Mr. Hazzard and his staff and have been forwarded to Washington for the consideration of officials of the State Department.

According to announcements made last week in the press, several changes are noted in the diplomatic and consular service. Edwin L. Neville, at present attached to the Far Eastern Department at Washington, has been appointed to the post of Secretary of Embassy and Japanese Secretary fo the Embassy at Tokyo; resignation of James P. Davis. Consul at Shanghai; and appointment of Culver B. Chamberlain, vice-consul at Canton to vice-consul at Tientsin. Mr, Davis has been attached to the U. S. Consulate in Shanghai for a number of years having served in Bangkok, Siam, previous to coming to Shanghai. The U. S. Consulate has received no definite statement regarding this latter statement.

Dr. and Mrs. Schurman and their daughter plan to sail for America early Sunday morning on the Admiral Line steamer *President Jackson.*

Dr. Jacob Schurman, American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and their daughter Miss Dorothy Schurman expected to arrive in Shanghai late Friday afternoon, April 17 on Admiral McVay's flagship, the *Isabel*. Various functions in honor of Dr. Schurman are planned, including a luncheon Saturday at the assembly rooms of the American Club by the American Association acting as host with the American Chamber of Commerce co-operating. At the same hour members of the American Women's Club are giving a luncheon to Mrs. Schurman in the rooms of the Women's Club. There will also be a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Schurman at the American Consulate-General on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

More than 3,780 women and children have been rescued through the activities of the Anti-Kidnapping Society of China, according to a short sketch of the operations of that society issued recently. Established in the first year of the Chinese Republic, 1912, it has achieved an unusual record of important social service by concentrating its activities in combatting the kidnapping evil, thus affording protection and relief to a multitude of women and children who have fallen into the pitfalls which the kidnappers have placed in their way. The Board of Directors has planned the creation of an endowment fund in the amount of $200,000. It is earnestly hoped that both Chinese and foreign philanthropists will combine their efforts so that the full amount will be speedily raised. Chu Pao San is chairman of the society.

The death occurred at Hangchow on Friday, April 10, of D. F. Stark, sub-accountant of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, following a serious accident on a train, as it was nearing Hangchow. A group of men were enroute to Hangchow to spend the Easter holidays, when Mr. Stark was passing between coaches on the moving train, and it is believed fell between two cars, seriously injuring his legs. He was immediately rushed to Hangchow and given medical attention but despite an operation, which the doctors decided was best, Mr. Stark suffered a relapse and died at 4 o'clock on Friday, April 10. Mr. Stark was twenty-four years old and had only been in China a year. His home was in Rochester New York, and he is survived by his parents, a brother and two sisters. He was a graduate of Colgate University, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon Fraternity. Funeral services were held on April 14, at the Community Church, Shanghai.

The new officers elected to serve for the coming year on the American Chamber of Commerce, include: F. F. Fairman, general manager for Dodge and Seymour, (China) Ltd., president; V. G. Lyman, assistant general manager of the Standard Oil Company, re-elected vice-president; A. E. Schumacher, manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, treasurer; and D. J. Lewis, secretary. These new officers automatically become officers of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China. Mr. Fairman succeeds J. Harold Dollar retiring president. Other members of the board of directors include: C. S. Beatty, Sun-Maid Raisin Company; W. I. Eisler, agent U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation; B. C. Haile, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; F. J. Raven, American Oriental Banking Corporation; C. V. Starr, American Asiatic Underwriters; and O. G. Steen, Dollar Steamship Line. The appointment of special standing committees of the Board will be taken up at a later meeting.

Proposed Child Labor Law Fails

Failure to obtain the needed quorum for the special ratepayers' meeting called for Wednesday, April 15, at the Town Hall, Shanghai, effectually blocked the requisite measures prohibiting child labor in the International Settlement. Although the Child Labor Committee carried a vigorous publicity ccmpaign, the needed quorum failed by 292 votes. Other proposed measures also blocked by the failure of the needed quorum were the increase of wharfage dues, enactment of the press bye-laws and other important matters which were on the agenda of the proposed metting.

The following measures were voted at the regular meeting:

Approval of the Report and Accounts for 1924.

Approval of the Budget for 1925 and Authorization of Loan Issue.

Grant to Shantung Road Hospital for 1925 increased from Tls. 7,500 to Tls. 20,000.

Council granted authority to revise agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie elected land commissioner.

Drs. E. D. Jackson and S. A. Ransom and Messrs. S. Fessenden and P. W. Massey elected to serve on Board of Governors of Shanghai General Hospital.

Resolution for destruction of ballots in municipal elections after they are tabulated and adopted.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. M. Y. San & Co., Ltd., biscuit and cake manufacturers, was held April 2 at the offices of the Company at Queens's Road Central, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and passing on a resolution to wind up the business of the company because of its liabilities. Mr. Choy Hing, one of the directors, who presided, said that the crisis on which the company found itself was not due to bad business. Mr. Lan Yuk-wan was appointed liquidator with Mr. Wong Kwok-sun as his associate. The statement of the company shows a credit balance of $269,076.70. The assets amount to $4,500,660.70, and the liabilities to $4,231,584.

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News from Central China

Hu Chun and Yeh Lan-pin have taken over their duties as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and the superintendent of the Customs of Hankow respectively, in sucession to Aitchen K. Wu, who has been relieved of the dual post. Mr. Wu handed over charge to his successors on April 11. Both Mr. Hu and Mr. Yeh were appointed by Peking a few months ago, but have not taken over offices until recently. Mr. Hu was educated in Germany and took an active part in affairs of Hupeh after the 1911 revolution. Mr. Yeh is a M P. of Hupeh.

The U. S. S. *Isabel*, the flagship of the U.S.N. Yangtze Patrol Force, leaves Hankow on Sunday for down river to take Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the American Minister, from Pukow to Shanghai. During its absence the U.S.S. *Penguin* will be the flagship of Admiral C. B. McVay.

Floods in Hunan are anticipated by Hunanese this year. Last winter Hunan has had an unusually heavy snow. The Siang River is now rapidly rising, and the river is leveling the Bund at Changsha. Near the Siangtan terminus, the Changsha-Siangtan motor road is flooded so that automobiles cannot proceed, the water being about knee deep. The river is now much higher than at this time last year, though the amount of rainfall has been less. It will be recalled that Changsha and Hunan were badly flooded last summer.

After long years of disrepair, the tombs erected in honor of those who died for the Revolution of 1911 are now being looked after by the local authorities. An investigation is being made of all the tombs and graves of the war dead in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang with a view to making necessary repairs.

In spite of the threatened attack of Hsiung Keh-wu's Szechuen forces on its western border, Hunan seems to enjoy tranquility as usual. Changsha is very calm in spite of troop movements in other parts of the province. In view of the frequent menace of Szechuenese troops in western Hunan, the Hunan Provincial Assembly is reported to have decided to drive them away by force. Large supplies of ammunitions have been sent to Hunan by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan.

Li Fan-chang has assumed office as director of the Special District Administration, ex-Russian Concession, in succession to Mr. Wu. Mr. Li is a native of Hupeh, having studied in France. He has been connected with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for a number of years.

The Dollar steamship service on the Yangtze will from now on terminate at Hankow instead of Suifu in Szechuen, through the sale of the *Alice Dollar* and shipping interests on the Upper Yantze to Butterfield and Swire. The *Alice Dollar* will be added to Messrs. Butterfield's Ichang-Chungking service, in which two steamers are now operating.

The Honan governor has recommended that the head office of the Lunghai Railway be removed from Peking to Chengchow, Honan. The governor states that the headquarters are so far away from the line that reform measures cannot be conveniently carried through. The matter is being considered by the Ministry of Communications.

The military officials of Szechuen have organized a Famine Relief Committee in conjunction with the gentry of Chungking. Plans are being made to raise a fund by customs surtax and by popular subscriptions to aid the sufferers of the many districts affected.

The holding of memorial services in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen continues to be a leading feature of the week's news. Services on a pompous scale were held during the week in Hankow and Wuchang, and among the organizations were the Hankow branch of the Kuomingtang, the Y.M.C.A., the Benevolent Association, the Provincial Assembly, the government offices as well as leading officials.

Four more mixed brigades will gradually be enlarged into four divisions in Hupeh, according to the plans of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. One mixed brigade on the upper Yangtze has already been organized into a division. Recruits will be enlisted quietly all over the province to augment the present forces. This further proves that the talk about disbandment of troops is merely futile.

Hankow, April 11, 1925.

LOST—Temporary Certificate No. 3 for 100 shares of the Capital Stock of Great Western Riding Academy, in the name of J. W. Baldwin, dated April 7th, 1924. Application has been made to said Great Western Riding Academy for a new certificate and all persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, within two weeks from the date hereof, why such new certificate should not be issued.
April 4, 1925.

W. R. RICE, Treasurer,
3 Canton Road.

News from South China

With a capital of $5,000,000, a new life insurance and investment company is shortly to be started by Wing On Company of Hongkong and Shanghai. It has also been announced that the company will soon erect a building at Hongkong of eight storeys high.

E. D. C. Wolfe, captain-superintendent of police at Hongkong, is departing for England on home leave. Before his departure, he was on April 7, presented with a silk scroll bearing the gold characters in Chinese of "Virtue Impresses All," by the Weihaiwei Section of the Chinese Police.

Among the visitors to Hongkong in early April was Admiral Washington, commander-in-chief of the United States Navy on Asiatic Waters, and Mrs. Washington. The many functions in their honor included a dinner at the Government House given by the Officer administering the government of Hongkong.

William Mc. G. Harlow has been recognized at Hongkong as a vice-consul of the United States of America, in Hongkong.

Sir Francis Aglen, inspector-general of Customs at Peking, passed through Hongkong recently on the *s. s, Antenor* on his way home on furlough.

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Frederic Everett, K. C. M. G., commander-in-chief, China Station, of the British Navy, stationed at Hongkong, has been advised by physicians to relinquish his appointment. His flag in H. M. S. *Hawkins* will be lowered about April 13, when the rear-admiral commanding the British Squadron at the Yangtze will be in command of the China Station temporarily.

The General Chamber of Commerce at Canton was unable last week to comply with the request of the Commissariat of Finance for a loan of $600,000. On the invitation from the Commissariat to leading Canton-Shanghai importing and exporting firms to send repressntatives of the Commissariat to discuss the possibility of getting a smaller loan from them, the merchants hesitated to go. The Commissariat is giving the General Chamber of Commerce another week's time to come forth with the proceeds of the loan.

Reports from Tsingyun and other Northern Kwangtung districts confirm the rising of water of the North River because of the recent excessive rainfall. On account of this many tow-boats have suspended running, and a number of persons expecting to get home for the Ching Ming Festival has been disappointed.

Less than one-tenth of the graves outside Canton City were properly inspected on Ching Ming Festival on April 5, on account of the presence of bandit-troops ready to prey upon the ancestral worshippers, it is said.

According to the *Chinese Commercial News*, in Canton City and vicinity, there are now 29 illicit mints conducted by militarists with full cognizance of the local authorities who are powerless to check them. The *News* published a list of these mints the other day showing the location and capacity of each mint, some employing more than 50 workmen each and turning out $12,000 to $15,000 worth of 20 cent subsidiary coins daily. These 29 mints, says the *News*, turn out about $400,000 worth of subsidiary coins a day.

Jewellery shops in Canton city, practically all the goods of which have been listed by the Commissariat of Finance Stamp Bureau as luxuries, suspended their business transactions beginning April 6, pending their appeal against the further impost of war taxes. Other shops involved in the luxury tax provisions have stored all their taxable goods under this classification so as to avoid complying with the new tax mandate.

Kung Chin, representing the interests of General Tang Chi-yao in Canton before the reorganization of the government there, is expected to arrive at Canton City from Shanghai and Hongkong in a few days. He will participate in the coming Kuomintang service in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen April 12, and it appears that the Bolshevist Section of the party, while opposing the coming attempt of General Tang to dominate the South China situation, is outwardly not unfriendly toward his representative. The report that the Bolshevists will arrest Mr. Kung on his visit to Canton is being denied by those in authority to speak for them party.

Reports from Wuchow state that the recent invasion of Kwangsi by Yunnanese troops to the number of more than 20,000 has caught the supply of provisions unprepared, and at Chumchow, the price of rice has risen from a little over four to six dollars a picul, causing great hardship to the native non-combatants. Oil and fire-wood prices are also rising.

H..W

Canton, April 8, 1925.

The Week in the Far East

With the dying down of the Reorganization Conference, the outstanding news event during the week is that of the discussion in Great Britain, on April 8, regarding England's protests of Chang Tso-lin's retention of a portion of the Peking-Mukden Railway that he seized in 1922. Joint action by the Powers to halt the chaos in China was taken into consideration by the meeting in the House of Commons, London. China is again taken to task over more foreigners falling peril to the bandits, when three American medical missionaries within a short distance of Peking were held up by bandits; further details are also at hand regarding Mr. and Mrs. Tomkinson, who are being held at Shenkiu, where the three medical missionaries were enroute to offer relief. The briagnds in this particular district feel that Mr. Tomkinson has made things worse for them and promise to kill him in case the city is taken by the soldiers. The sudden death of one of the warring factions in Honan, General Hu Ching-yi, causes a flurry in Honan where military troubles were reaching a climax. Japan is concentrating her attention on the appointment of a Japanese Minister to Peking, when reports have it that Minister Yoshizawa is sure to be recalled.

China's Troubles Discussed in Britain

In the House of Commons on April 8, Mr. Looker (Conservative) drew attention to the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin still retained the section of the Peking-Mukden Railway that he seized in 1922. He suggested that the government should make representations such as would put an end to the wrongful retention of the section, which constituted a serious breach of the Railway Agreement and impaired the security on which British capital had been furnished for Chinese lines, according to *Reuters*.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that representations had been and were being made both to Peking and to Mukden to secure the return of the section.

Asked whether he did not think that the time had arrived to consult the other Powers interested with a view to taking definite steps to get a settled position in China, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had been communicating with the other Powers concerned and that if he saw an opportunity of advantageously taking any steps he would do so.

Marshal Feng and Chang Maintain Close Brotherhood?

Following up several reports appearing in the Japanese press in Peking recently, stating that a high state of feelings was running between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General and Marshal Chang Tso-lin the Manchurian General, an interesting protest was published by Marshal Feng, in which he clearly stated his relationship with Marshal Chang was the closest possible and further made comment to the effect that: "While it has been a long time since I have seen you, I always think of you. Recently the Peking *Shun Tien Shih Pao* stated that our troops had been sent to Paoting and Tatung as reinforcements, which was not true. We requested Your Excellency to advise the paper to that effect and we appreciate your generous response.

"However, in the issue of April 2 the same paper printed a story to the effect that Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang were in disagreement, which fact becomes clearer and clearer. In that connection the paper stated that a company of Fengtien troops carrying four guns was sent from Chunliangcheng to Lang Fang on the Peking-Mukden Railway, which roused the suspicion of Feng's troops, who intend to send a force from Kalgan to Fengtai, the first station from Peking on the Peking-Mukden Line, as an emergency measure. In addition to this, the paper said that 'Fengtien troops were digging trenches and moats between the section of Lang Fang and Yangchun.'

"Despite this, Chang Tso-lin, the Tupan of Fengtien and myself maintain a close brotherhood. We jointly handle the national affairs and envoys are constantly exchanged without the least interruption. There is no reason for Fengtien troops to go to Langfang or for troops to withdraw from there to Fengtai. The paper, however, reproduces at random such unwarrantable statements that the question arises as to whether its real desire is not to incite ill-feeling among the parties concerned with a view to the ruin of China. The attitude of the paper in this respect is not right.

"Since Your Excellency has maintained a friendly policy toward China and the desire to pacify trouble and to quiet the Chinese people may be the same as ours, we again ask your favor in informing the paper to use great caution in handling stories of military and national affairs so as not to reproduce faked stories to mislead the public and incite their anxiety.

(signed) Feng Yu-hsiang. April 3."

Shooting Freaas Marks Another Political Assassination

On Thursday, April 10, a second political assassination took place in Shanghai, when Yang Ti-tsong, commander of the First Mixed Brigade of Land Forces of the Fukien Navy, and intimate of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Chihli Party Leader, was assassinated just as he was leaving Shanghai to return to Fukien Province. This follows close upon the murder of Tang-Hao-ming, former Tuchun of Kwangsi. The shooting took place aboard a steamer and suspicion is pointed toward one of the members of the bodyguard, of the slain commander who is being held pending investigation. Yang arrived in Shanghai a short time ago from Foochow enroute to Hangchow to see Sun Chuan-fang, and attend the celebration of his birthday. Yang returned to Shanghai only recently and made preparations for leaving for Foochow when he was fired upon aboard the steamer. He was removed to the hospital and succumbed at midnight.

An Advisory Assembly—the Conference in Peking

The Peking Cabinet is considering, according to a message from Peking, the establishment of a Provisional Assembly, the function of which will be to advise the Chief Executive. According to the regulations the Assembly will consist of one delegate from each of the military and civil authorities of the Provinces; one from each of the special districts, namely, the Metropolitan area, Jehol, Suiyuan, Charhar and Hsikang; one from each of the Tupans of frontier defence and also from the commanders of troops under the direct control of the Central government; 16 delegates from Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Chinese overseas; the Chairmen of Provincial Assemblies; one delegate from each of the Provincial public bodies, and from 10 to 15 delegates specially employed by the Chief Executive.

The Assembly will discuss the resolutions of the Reorganization Conference regarding financial and military readjustment, also matters connected with the nationa. Treasury, national taxation and foreign treaties. It will also attempt to promote Provincial self-government pending the completion of the national Provincial constitution It will have a speaker, vice-speaker and chief secretary.

Memorial Service for Dr. Sun in Shanghai

Memorial services were conducted in Shanghai on Sunday, April 12, for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when thousands of Chinese representing the entire Chinese community were in attendance, and shops and offices within and outside of the settlement were ordered to half-mast their flags, by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. More than 300 organizations were represented and 200 schools. The crowd began to appear at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and increased as the day wore on. Books and pamphlets were dispersed about Dr. Sun's life, principles, his speeches and his achievements. Mrs. Sun, Mr. Sun Fo, and Mrs. Sung, wife, son and mother-in-law attended in person. Mr. Tang Shao-yi respresented the Chinese community presided over the rites. Other important Chinese officials were present.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 7. Gen. von Hindenburg definitely refuses to accept nomination for German Presidency, and Dr. Marx is favorite over Herr Jarres.——Latest American naval unit, the Saratoga, wonderful airplane carrier is launched.——Great Britain arranges with Germany new system to replace Reparation Recovery Act.——Sadoul renegade French Communist, is acquitted.——Damascus is responsible for another outrageous demonstration against Earl of Balfour.

April 8. Despite earlier protests von Hindenburg accepts nomination for German Presidency.——Japan gives another pledge of faithfulness to League of Nations.

April 9. French government resigns after winning a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies but losing in the Senate.——British budget will be introduced on April 28.——Mexican government infers it doesn't want a resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain.——South Africa's new tariff policy is not associated with any anti-British feeling.

April 10. Earl of Balfour is on his way safely to Alexandria, conditions in Damascus and adjacent cities being very bad.——Demand for living wage is voiced by labor leader at annual conference of Independent Labor Party in London.——Formation of a new French government is entrusted to M. Briand.

April 11. French Premiership remains open question but is believed M. Briand will eventually accept.——U. S. Minister at Bucharest delays his departure for his new post, the delay being due, it is thought, to complications arising in Rumania's attitude toward settlement of debts with U. S.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries have been received by the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes indicated. Further particulars may be had by applying to that office, and furnishing the item number.

No. 17—*Used Motor cars.* A Seattle firm specializing in old and used cars desires a reliable Shanghai representative. High grade rebuilt cars on hand.

No. 19—*Detachable Boat-Motors.* A New York firm desires a Shanghai agent to handle its products.

No. 29—*Yarn (Osprey).* A firm in the United States has expressed its desire to import from 5000 to 10000 lbs. of yarn per month. It would like quotations if possible. A sample is on sale and may be seen at this Consulate-General, Commercial Department.

No. 30—*Palm Fibre.* A broom manufacturer in America is in the market to purchase quantities of Palm Fibre. He states that he desires standard lengths. Would like samples and quotations.

No. 31—*Wood Oil, Turpentine and Pine Oil, Carbon Gas Black.* A pine products manufacturer in New York would like to correspond with interested Shanghai firms with a view of establishing connections. He desires quantities of pure China Wood Oil. He states that he is in a position to export carbon gas black, turpentine and pine oil to the Orient.

No. 32—*Pianos.* A manufacturer in the United States is anxious to place a complete line of pianos on the Shanghai market. Their catalogue is on file and may be seen at this Consulate-General, Commercial Department.

No. 33—*Leaf Tobacco.* An exporter in the United States would like to get in touch with cigarette manufacturers or importers of tobacco leaf. (All grades).

No. 34—*Powdered Egg Products.* A manufacturers' representative in America would like to get in touch with an exporter or manufacturer of powdered egg products.

No. 35—*Towels.* A firm in the United States is in the market to purchase quantities of bath and hand towels.

No. 36—*Surgical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, Hospital Furniture and Supplies.* An American manufacture has an inclination to place his products on the Shanghai market.

No. 37—*Leather Finishers.* A manufacturer in the United States would like to correspond with parties interested in representating an American manufacturer of various products used in tanning and finishing leather.

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New Books and Publications

The Naturalist in Manchuria

By Arthur de Carle Sowerby, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Author of "Fur and Feather in North China; "A Sportsman's Miscellany;" "Sport and Science on the Sino-Mongolian Frontier;" and joint author with Robert Sterling Clark of "Through Shen Kan." The Tientsin Press Tienstin, China: 1923.

The Naturalist in Manchuria is divided into two volumns, one being devoted to the mammals of Manchuria and the other to the birds of Manchuria. In the first volume, which comprises 182 pages, Mr. Sowerby takes up the life, habits, etc., of the various mammals that are found in Manchuria. Each chapter deals exclusively with a particular animal and related family and the 13 chapters are illustrated with particular care.

Volume 11, dealing with the birds of Manchuria, contains 176 pages, organized into ten chapters. He discusses the birds that occur, whether resident or migratory, in the Manchurian Region, and divides them into groups as follows: (1) permanent residents, (2) migrants that breed in the country, (3) birds-of-passage and wild-fowl, and (4) marine birds.

The work should be a particular interest to the student of natural history—especially in Manchuria, as that region has not received a great amount of attention from either British or American field naturalists. Detailed bibliographies and indexes are given at the end of each volume, and a large bird map of Eastern Asia is affixed at the end of the work. It is an authority in its phase of work and probably is unquestioned as being the most complete work of its kind in English language, although there are many works dealing with the same subject in German and Russian.

M. C.

Prepositions and Their Use

How to Use Prepositions Correctly, by T. H. Sze; Shanghai. The Commercial Press.

Probably the greatest difficulty that the student of English encounters, and one that even some professional writers occasionally run foul of, is the technically exact and idiomatically correct use of prepositions, the 'little foxes' of the language.

Fortunately for students, every once in a while a scholar turns to and publishes a book designed to help them over difficulties of this nature. One such book is that of Mr. T. H. Sze's, which is worthy of commendation on at least two counts. First, it is thoroughly comprehensive; and second, it is written, or as Mr. Sze modestly observes, 'compiled,' by a Chinese. These two points alone make it especially desirable for Chinese students of the English language.

The author, who is assistant professor in Shanghai College of Commerce, Southeastern University, has arranged the prepositions in alphabetical order, and cites numerous examples from English literature to illustrate their correct usage.

The book is a notable addition to the study of the English language and should find a ready place on the useful book shelf of every student or worker in words whether he is a Chinese or a foreigner.

R. S.

China Christian Educational Association Defends Christian Teachings

A statement defending Christian teachings and particularly Christian education in China was submitted and, approved at the annual meeting of the China Christian Educational Association which was held in Shanghai recently. The statement, which explained the functions of the Christian schools in China and answered the charges brought by anti-Christian leaders, was drawn up after several months of hesitation by officers of the organization regarding the advisability of making an open defence against the tide of anti-Christian feeling which has been sweeping this country recently. The meeting was the annual session held by the ten China Christian Educational Association organizations covering primary and secondary education and representatives of the 18 Christian colleges and universities. Dr. F. L. Hawks Potts of St. John's University presided at the meeting. Dr. T. T. Lew of Peking University was elected to succeed Dr. Pott, who has resigned, and will hold the chair for the next three years. Other officers will be E. H. Hume, vice-president; B. B. Chapman, secretary; M. P. Walker, treasurer.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Apr. 1st.	Sale Price Apr. 8th.	Sale Price Apr. 15.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Apr. 15.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	100½	100½	100½	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	99¼	100	99¾	8.05
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	97⅜	97½	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	87½	87¼	87	7.60
Kingdom of Netherlands S. F. Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	103	103½	103⅜	5.75
City of Rotterdam S. F. Loan	6	May 1. 1964	101	101	101¼	5.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	99½	100	100½	6.95
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	74¾	73½	71½	8.60
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	87½	84¾	83	8.95
Swiss Government S. F. Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	101⅞	102¼	102	5.34
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	87⅜	87¼	87	8.25
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94½	94⅝	94½	7.50
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99¾	99⅛	99⅝	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	101½	101½	102	5.80
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100¼	100½	100⅜	6.45
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99¼	99¾	99¾	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	79¼	79¼	79½	5.03
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84⅛	84⅛	84¾	7.25
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	95¾	95¾	95	7.50
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¾	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	92	7.80

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Elbrook, Inc. Head Visits Shanghai

G. E. Huggins, president of Elbrook, Inc., Shanghai, and head of several cotton mills in the United States, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. President Cleveland* for a month's visit in China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Huggins. Elbrooke, Inc, are agents in China for American textile machinery.

"A most disappointing year," was the way Mr. Huggins characterized the business of the American cotton mills during 1924. "Following a short crop and the consequent high price for the raw material, the mills encountered a limited market and an insistent demand for lower consumer's prices. The margin of profit became very narrow and many mills showed actual loss for months. Other factors that tended to make the situation worse were the high wages that the mill owners were compelled to pay and the high prices of the raw cotton of the previous year.

"The outlook, however, for the cotton industry in America for this year is somewhat better. Indications for a better crop have created more confidence and the markets have already become more active and show a tendency to continue throughout the year." According to Mr. Huggins, the enormous expansion of the automobile industry has been an untold benefit to the cotton industry, cotton being used in great quantities in tires and upholstery.

Elbrook, Inc., was organized in 1921, upon the recommendation of Mr. Huggins after his first visit to Shanghai in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins will leave Shanghai next week for North China and expect to return to Shanghai within a short time to before returning New York the latter part of May.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 15, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver is $\frac{5}{16}$d. and $\frac{1}{16}$d. up for ready and forward respectively, the last quotations received being 31$\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$d. and 31$\frac{1}{2}$d. operations in silver as far as China is concerned have been irregular, both buying and selling being reported from London. This is probably the reflex of the operations of our local gold dealers who have been busy shuffling currencies round on the Gold Bar market. Apart from these operations, business in connection with commerce has been small, our official quotations remain unchanged and we close easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 67,596,000 an increase of Tls. 919,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 47,970,000 an increase of $ 200,000.

Estimated value Tls. 102,134,000 as against Tls. 73,193,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday Apr. 9	Friday Apr. 10	Saturday Apr. 11	Monday Apr. 13	Tuesday Apr. 14	Wednes. Apr. 15
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.702	3/0⅛				3/0⅛	3/0⅛
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 9/16				3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0¾				3/0¾	3/0¾
T/T India	203.375	203¼				203½	203½
T/T France	1,411.238	1415	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	1405	1415
T/T N. Y.	73,077	72⅝				72⅝	73
T/T Hong	74,558	74¾				74¼	74¼
T/T Japan	56.317	57				57¼	57⅞
T/T Batavia	182.615	182				182	182
T/T Straits	76.596	77				77	77¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.981	3/1¾				3/1½	3/1⅝
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2				3/2	3/2⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.356	3/2⅛				3/2⅛	3/2¼
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,486.238	1490				1480	1490
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.245	75				75	75¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75½				75½	75⅝

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31½				31½	31 15/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.66⅞	G. $.66⅞	HOLIDAY	G.$.67	G.$. 67¼	G.$.67⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 278.00	HOLIDAY		HOLIDAY	Tls. 280.90	Tls. 282.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.0				111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.425				72.4625	72.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil				Nil	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		London on Paris	T/T 93.09
Bank of France rate of discount		New York on London	T/T 478⅝
London open Market of Dis.	3 m/s. 4 1/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
,,	4 ,, 4 1/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3
,,	6 ,, 4 1/16 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Apr. 8, 1925, Cause No. 2587, A. Rinaldo v. China & Java Export Co.; testimony taken of A. Rinaldo; continued.

" 9, " " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; on demurrer; submitted.

" 14, " " " 2605, U. S. v. A. Samson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 14, " " " 2570, In re Max A. Lorensen, bankrupt; on motion for discharge; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Apr. 7, 1925, Crim. No. 768, U. S. v. S. Fisher; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Minder Singh, Tsung Yung Loh, Yu Yung Chin, defendant; submitted.

" 12, " Sp.Pro. " 53, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Dana F. Stark; on jury's verdict.

" 14, " Crim. " 770, U. S. v. D. Warner; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Apr. 8, 1925, Cause No. 2594, In re estate of Norman H. Pitman, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

" 8 " " " 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; order approving sale.

" 9, " " " 2577, In re estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased; order for partial distribution.

" 9, " " " 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc.; order for plaintiff to furnish particulars.

" 10, " " " 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

" 14, " " " 2590, In re Max A. Lorenzen, bankrupt; discharge of bankrupt.

(By the Commissioner)

Apr. 7, 1925, Crim. No. 768, U. S. v. S. Fisher; sentence.

" 12, " Sp.Pro. " 53, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Dana F. Stark; approval of jury's verdict.

" 14, " Crim. " 770, U. S. v. D. Warner; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

Apr. 21, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation.

" 24, " 10 am, " " 2453, Ling Fu & Company v. Admiral Oriental Line.

June 2, " 10 am, " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Apr. 7, 1925, Cause No. 2578, A. Arce v. The China Press Inc.; discontinuance.

" 8, " " " 2603, Smith v. Smith; complaint; summons issued.

" 8, " " " 2604, T. E. Simmang v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; complaint; summons issued.

" 9, " " " 2587, A. Rinaldo v. China & Java Export Co.; stipulation.

" 9, " " " 2603, Smith v. Smith; marshal's return of summons.

" 9, " " " 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau, deceased; notice of motion.

" 9, " " " 2577, In re estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased; petition for partial distribution.

" 9, " " " 2592, H. Kuan v. D. Buenaflor; answer.

" 10, " " " 2602, Wu Jim-Pah v. Estate of W. S. Emens et al.; demurrer.

" 10, " " " 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; depositions.

" 14, " " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; stipulation.

" 14, " " " 2601, John Wanamaker New York v. R. M. Williams; marshal's return of summons.

" 14, " " " 2605, U. S. v. A. Samson; information.

" 14, " " " 2606, Yung Yuh Tsoo v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

Apr. 9 1925, Crim. No. 769, U. S. v. H. D. Fuller; complaint.

" 12, " Sp. Pro. " 53, In re coroner's inquest on the body o Dana F. Stark; oath of jurors; verdict; jury's discharge.

" 14, " Civil " 204, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; answer.

NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. will be held at the offices of Davies and Bryan, attorneys-at-law, No. 4 Hongkong Road, on Tuesday, June 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock a.m. The object of such meeting is to pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change the name of said Corporation to The Jade Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and title of this Corporation be changed from M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) **M. S. Crow.**
J. S. Potter.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

HERMAN R. MEEHLEIB, Planitiff
vs.
FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB, Defendant.

Cause No. 2595

Civil No. 999

SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 30, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

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Operators of the American Oriental Mail Line, freight and passenger Pacific service.

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Builders of locomotives and railway equipment.

British-American Tobacco Company ..... Back Cover
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Chinese Government Railways VII
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Offering arts, literature and business courses.

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Manufacturers and distributers of steel and steel products.

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Manufacturers of winding machines.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R *	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R. *	Fast	Local	Night Express R. *	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	1.00	15.20		18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.30		18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	.	18.51	.
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	.	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59		19.04	.
Shanghai South.....dep.		*7 50*	*9 20*	*13.05*	*15.25*	*17 20*	*18.3*	*19.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.		*8 08*	*9 38*	*13 23*	*15.45*	*7.40*	*18 4*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.		9.00	11.10	14.28	17 02		19.44	.
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19		20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18 40		21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)		21.53	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40			22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50			23.20	.
Zahkou.....arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10			23.35	.

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local *	Express R. *	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Fast Local	Night Express R. *
Zahkou.....d	..	.	7.15	.	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow.....d	..	.	7.40	.	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.30	.	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah.....d.	..	.	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.40	.	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai.....d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang.....d.	..	9 01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10		21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....a	*8 20*	*10 07*	*11.57*	*13.55*	*16 58*	*19 07*	.	*22.43*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8 40*	*10 25*	*12 15*	*14.15*	*17.17*	*19 00*	..	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction.....d.	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00		22.37
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	.	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30		23.05

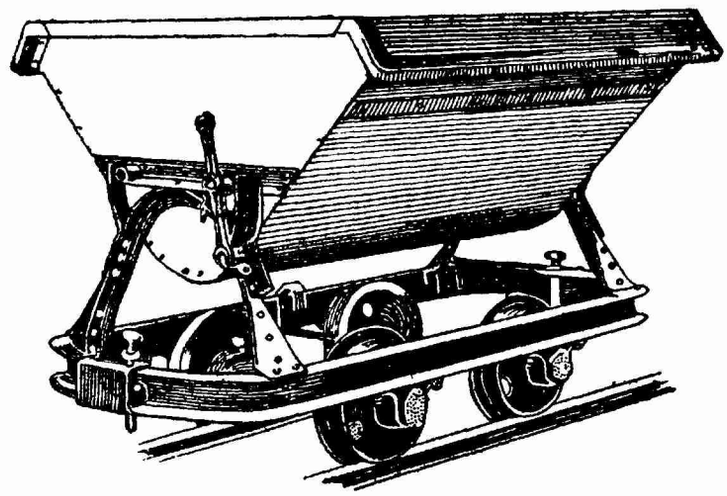
Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	7.05	10.00	13.45	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.20	10.17	14.02	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.32	10.27	14.12	17.55	21.57
Zahkou.....arr	7.50	10.45	14.30	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	8.55	12.10	15.50	18.30	23.00
Hangchow.....dep.	9.15	12.32	16.10	18.52	23.22
Kenshangmun.....dep.	9.27	12.42	16.22	19.02	23.32
Konzenchiao.....arr.	9.40	12.55	16.35	19.15	23.45

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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MAP OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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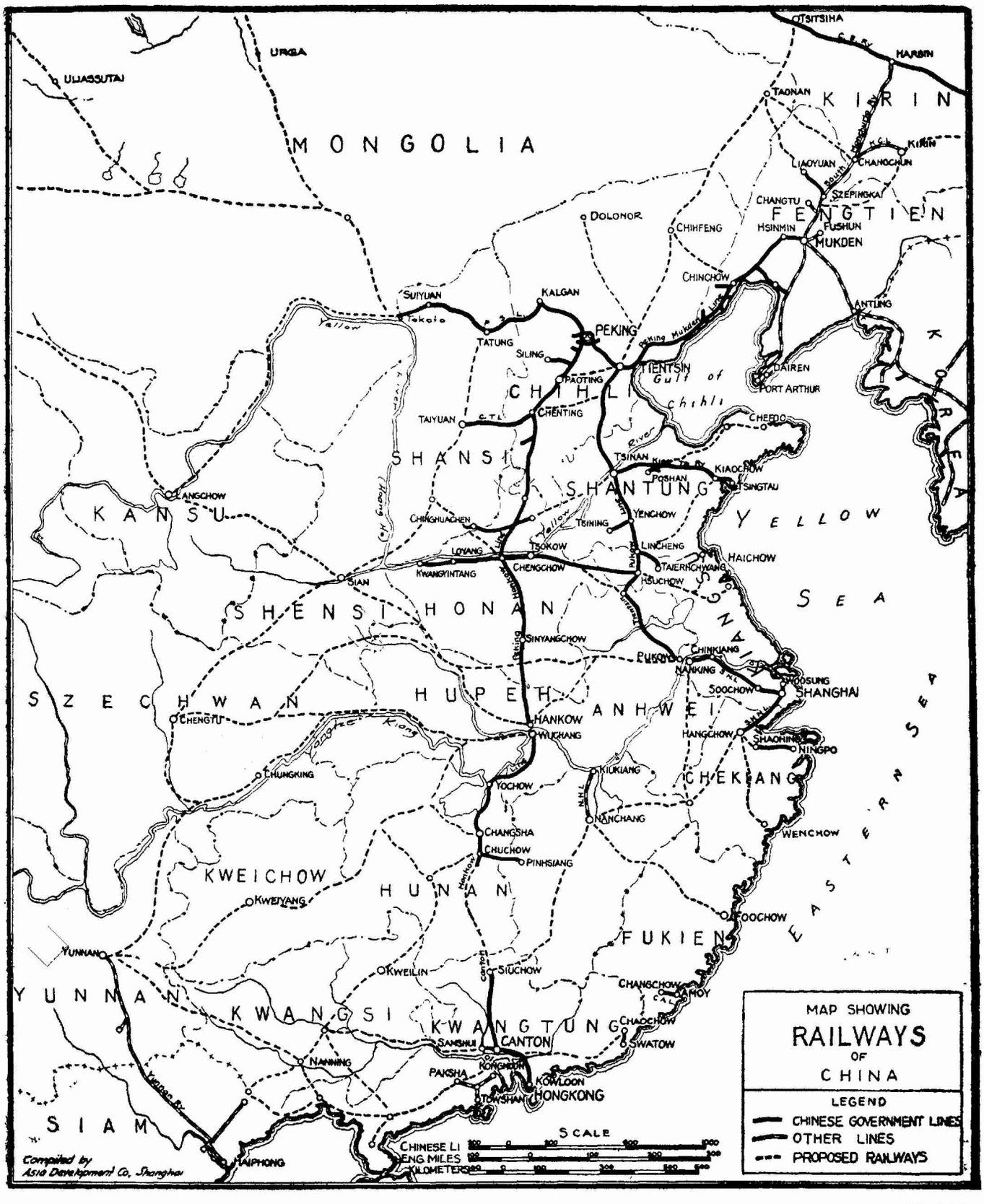

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